LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

From Washington.

INVESTMENT OF INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—ARREST OF LAND WARRANT ROBBERS—THE GRADUATION [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested [illegible] in the State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for the various Indian tribes. [illegible] drawn from the treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute [illegible] the relief of the money market, while [illegible] has thus been realized in the transaction for the Indians.

A dispatch was received to-day at the General Land Office from Hastings, Minnesota, stating that the men who stole the thirty thousand acres worth of land warrants from the [illegible] Land Office had been arrested, and that all the warrants with the exception of five had been recovered.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day owing to the absence of the President, who was detained at his country residence in consequence of a severe cold.

[illegible] answer has been given at the General Land Office to the inquiries as to whether a number of persons forming themselves into a joint stock association can have the benefit of the graduation act by becoming settlers on the public lands, not for their individual benefit, but for that of their common interest. The ground for this answer is that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not speculators; and that the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlement and cultivation already [illegible].

News from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF [illegible]—THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTIES AT PUEBLA—ANOTHER INVASION OF SONORA—REVOLUTION IN GUADALAJARA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Southern mail, from all points as late as due, is at hand. It brings the following details of Mexican news.

The Mexican Congress met at Puebla on the 14th of September.

The Ecclesiastical difficulties at Puebla were of a serious character, and an outbreak had only been prevented by the interposition of the national arms. A large number of citizens had been arrested, charged with participating in the disturbances.

Similar disturbances were occurring throughout the Republic.

Several arrests of a political character had been made at Vera Cruz.

Sonora was again agitated by reports of another invasion from San Francisco, and the whole State had been called to arms. The movements of the reported invaders were not very clear.

A revolution of a somewhat formidable character had broken out at Guadalajara, and was still progressing at the latest dates from there.

No intelligence had been received from Yucatan.

The Abolition State Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Abolition Convention, held this week at Syracuse, has made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, of New-York.

For Comptroller—LEWIS TAPPAN.

For Attorney-General—GEO. T. VASHAW.

For State Treasurer—C. D. B. MILLS.

For State Engineer—E. PORTER.

For Canal Commissioner—J. C. HARRINGTON.

For State Prison Inspector—J. C. DELONG.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—HERMAN GREEN.

News from Nebraska and Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

Col. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just arrived from Nebraska. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnee Indians at Table Creek on the 24th ultimo.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* announces the arrival of Capt. [illegible] from Salt Lake, who states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges, with the declared intention of defending it against the United States troops. Capt. [illegible] also reports that the depredations by the Cheyenne Indians continued without abatement, and that they were daily growing more daring and aggravated in character.

Democratic Call for a Meeting in Philadelphia to Oppose the Legalization of Bank Suspensions.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed among prominent Democrats here in reference to the reading of call, just prepared, for a mass meeting to be held on Monday night in Independence Square.

The meeting is to be a demonstration of opposition to the legalization of Bank suspensions of specie payment. Some of the publishers of the leading papers refuse to publish the call, saying that their objections were not against the meeting, but against the inflammatory style of the call.

From Baltimore.

THE CASE OF GEORGE BEARES—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 2.

GEORGE BEARES was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree in the Criminal Court, for killing WILLIAM WALKER in May last at the National Garden.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE has been nominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District of this City for Congress.

Railroad Accident.

[illegible], Ohio, Friday, Oct. 2.

The night Express train for the West on the Lake Shore Road, was thrown from the track near here by a wood-pile falling on the track. The whole train, consisting of the engine and two baggage, one emigrant and three passenger cars were thrown off the track. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, but the passengers altogether escaped unhurt. The travel on the road is uninterrupted.

Arrest of a Bank Cashier.

HERKIMER, Friday, Oct. 2.

HARVEY DOOLITTLE, late Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, was to-day arrested by Deputy Sheriff WILSON, on three several warrants issued by Judge BACON. He was held to bail as follows: Embezzlement, $10,000; for perjury, $10,000; for misdemeanor, $1,000.

The Sch. J. W. McKee Run Into.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 2.

The sch. *J. W. McKee*, from New-York on the 29th ult., reports that on the 28th ult., she was run into by an unknown brig, and cut down to the water's edge, so that she leaked at the rate of 500 strokes per hour.

Closing of the Provincial Fair.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Oct. 2.

To-day was the last day of the Provincial Fair. The President delivered the closing address. The [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Running.—Friday, Oct. 2.—Proprietor's Purse, $600, three-mile heats. [illegible]

[illegible]

The attendance upon the course was slim, those who were present predicting a "crack" race, on account of the reputation of the nags. *Pennsylvania* was drawn on account of lameness. This was a great disappointment to many. Mr. CASSIDAY, the proprietor, gave a purse of $150 to be run for, mile heats, between *Ch. f. Mary Thorne* and *ch. f. Ida Glenton*, and let the track be opened free of charge, which gave immense satisfaction to all. *Mary Thorne* was decidedly the favorite. The race proved the betting correct, for *Mary Thorne* jumped off with the lead each heat, and was never caught, winning cleverly in [illegible].

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Thursday, [illegible] a purse and stake $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

[illegible] | 1 | 1 | 1
[illegible] | 2 | 2 | 2
[illegible] | 3 | 3 | 3
[illegible] | 4 | 4 | 4

Time: [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1885. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

American Senatorial Conventions.

The American Party have been holding Conventions in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, for the nomination of candidates for Senators in the ensuing election. The Fourth Senatorial Convention met at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, on Thursday night, when several candidates were proposed, but no nominations were made, and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 15th inst. The Convention for the Fifth District met at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, when a Committee on Credentials was appointed, but owing to a controversy growing out of the contested seats of the Thirteenth Ward, the meeting broke up in confusion, an adjournment being had to Thursday next. In the Sixth District Convention, held at Continental Hall, Wooster-street, there was also a difference respecting the delegates from the Ninth Ward. After harmony had been restored, by the election of five individuals selected from the two delegations, the motion was made to elect a Senator, when Mr. READ having spoken in favor of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, the following letter from the latter gentleman was read, declining the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Delegates elected to the Sixth Senatorial Convention:

GENTLEMEN: From the published directions to the Delegates from the Fifteenth Ward, and from intimations from other sources, it is probable that my name may be brought before the Convention this evening, as a candidate for reelection to the State Senate. Having taken no part, directly or indirectly, in the election of Delegates, and having no aspirations of my own upon the subject, I desire that the choice of the Convention fall upon some other person than myself, and that its action should be guided with a single regard for the constituency to be served, and the general welfare of the City at large. Having had four years' experience in the Senate Chamber, and well knowing the time and labor required in the discharge of public duty to a large city constituency—entirely content with the past—I trust that the nomination will be given to some person aspiring to the place of sufficient leisure to discharge the duties of the office, and whose qualifications will insure an honest and intelligent administration of the public trust confided to him. Always a party-man myself upon all proper occasions, and in defence of well-known principles, I hold that in these times some other than mere party qualifications should be found in every candidate for office. With a State Treasury burdened beyond example, and to an extent seriously embarrassing not only to the Commonwealth but its creditors; with City expenditures to the enormous amount of over eight millions of dollars, and increased three millions of dollars in four years, it is time that some other than partisan aims and services should be the recommendation for place. In a period of severe commercial embarrassment, requiring the greatest skill to navigate the country out of its difficulties, and when much may be done to mitigate and avert threatened evil, by a faithful and intelligent administration of public trusts, peculiar care should be taken in the selection of candidates for office. While maintaining all the municipal rights and franchises of the City, we ought not to forget those questions of Labor and Property, of Laws and Morals upon which rest the foundation of a pure and peaceable Government. All such questions find a common interest with every true citizen, and every man in the Commonwealth has a claim upon the representative, to see that safe, just and wise laws are enacted, without any other fee or reward than that provided for in the Constitution.

Sincerely hoping that the action of the Delegates may result in the best interests of the constituency represented, and grateful to my friends of the Sixth Senatorial District in and out of the Convention for the interest manifested in my behalf, I beg leave, through them, to withdraw my name from the Convention. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ERASTUS BROOKS.

This letter was placed on file, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for the other candidates. These were ISAAC W. SMITH, D. BOWLEY, A. M. C. SMITH, and WM. A. GUEST. Seven ballots were had, without a result. The Convention then adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Seventh District Convention met at No. 425 Fourth-avenue. Several candidates were received for nomination, but the Convention adjourned without balloting, until the evening of Saturday, Oct. 10.

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The American Assembly Convention of the Fourth District will meet on Monday evening, at No. 66 East Broadway, to elect a candidate for Member of Assembly.

Republican Ratification Meeting at Stuyvesant Institute.

The Young Men's Central Republican Union called a mass ratification meeting, which was largely attended at Stuyvesant Institute, last night.

The President, B. F. MANIERRE, took the chair at 8 o'clock. They had met, he said, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Convention, at Syracuse, and he trusted that in November the ratification would be made more fully. Gen. NYE, who was to have been with them, had been suddenly called to Buffalo, so that he could not address them. The President introduced Mr. HENRY SMITH. He exhorted his fellow Republicans to vigilance and activity. Thus only could the battle be gained. He claimed CLAY, WEBSTER and JEFFERSON for Republicans at heart. Their sentiments were in favor of Freedom. He reviewed the qualifications of the candidates. Finally, the Municipal election must be carried this Fall. He was informed that FERNANDO WOOD was determined to be renominated. There was, then, a hard and bitter struggle before them. With the help of God and perseverance, they must be successful.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary, read a series of resolutions disapproving the principles expressed in the decision of the majority of the Judges in the Dred Scott case, and in BUCHANAN's reply to the New-England clergymen, ratifying the Republican nominations and upholding Republican principles.

W. W. NORTHRUP, Esq., spoke to the resolutions. He examined the claims of the Republican candidates at length. He spoke particularly of the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals. He honored Judge DENIO for his upright course, but he disagreed with those who thought the Republicans should have nominated him. TIMOTHY JENKINS had been nominated by them for that post, and he hoped he would be supported. Upon the Municipal ticket he was in favor of uniting with the Americans in opposition to the Democrats. He hoped JOHN C. FREMONT would be the next President. [Great Applause.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. LYON, of the Sixth Ward, then addressed the audience.

A resolution in favor of postponing all City nominations as far as possible until after the State election, was read and adopted.

Mr. DUTCHER then spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

The Aquaria at the Museum.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1857.

MESSRS. GREENWOOD & BUTLER—DEAR SIRS: I visited the Museum yesterday. Your Aquaria are the most wonderful, instructive, and delightful of novelties.

To the invalid, whose eyes may not rove beyond his chamber walls; to the teacher, who would lead the little feet by pleasant paths to the tree of knowledge; to the uneducated, as well as the trained, eye, it must be a ceaseless joy. It opened a new leaf to me in the book of nature—those wonders of the sea—for which I thank you. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of others to so pure and instructive an amusement. Hoping fortune may smile kindly on this and your future endeavors,

I am, Yours truly, FANNY FERN.

Picture of the Horse Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are many who are extremely desirous to see ROSA BONHEUR's painting of the *Horse Fair*, now exhibiting at WILLIAMS & STEVENS', but are prevented from so doing by the limited hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M. If these were changed to 8½ A. M. and 9 or 9 P. M., or at least the *closing* hour extended, it would greatly accommodate those whose business calls them early down town, or detains them late in the afternoon. C.

New County in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible], N. J., Monday, Sept. 28.

A meeting was held here to-night to consider the policy of applying to the next Legislature for the formation of a new county, from parts of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth. Committees were appointed to prepare an address and to circulate petitions. The movement meets with but little, if any, opposition, and every effort will be made to insure its success with the Legislature.

News from a London Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your paper of the 23d June, containing an article "How the New-York *Herald's* London Correspondence is made up," &c.

As your journal circulates largely in England, and inasmuch as I was at that time one of the *Herald's* correspondents in London, (I believe I might say *the* professional correspondent,) I shall esteem it a very high favor if you will permit me to say that I am not the *manufacturer* of the letter professing to be an account of a visit to the office of the London *Times*, so obviously stolen from *Emerson's Traits*.

I forwarded a letter to the *Herald* on the same day, (June 5,) and it will be found immediately following the delicate piece of plagiarism you have so fully exposed.

I feel assured you will not think me intrusive or asking too much at your hands when I beg you to afford me the privilege of publication to this short letter. Yours faithfully,

FELIX HUNTLEY HOWITT.

ST. MARTIN'S CHAMBERS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, Sept. 1, 1857.

THE CAPSIZED YACHT—NOBODY DROWNED.—Capt. TERN, of the steaming *John Chase*, on Thursday night picked up off Robbins' Reef Light, a yacht, with clothing, a gold watch, &c., in her, leading to the impression that the persons in her had been drowned. It turns out, however, that such was not the case. There were five persons in the boat, who were out yachting, and in passing through the Narrows had occasion to jibe, when the main sheet getting foul they were capsized. It was dark, being just before 7 o'clock, and they were clinging for about an hour to the boat, when they were taken off by the sloop *Harriet*, of Keyport, and brought home to the City. Mr. W. F. GRISER, who was one of the rescued party, has requested us to state for the relief of his friends in the country, that he is not drowned, as the first report of the accident gave out. The names of his associates he withholds by request.

THE EXPLOSION IN WEST-STREET.—A large number of men continued at work yesterday in removing the ruins of the late boiler explosion in West-street. A portion of the boiler has only been made bare, but enough to show that it is a complete wreck. It is so jammed and injured that it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to ascertain what its condition was prior to the explosion. Coroner PERRY yesterday impanneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon the body of CATHARINE HOGAN, who was killed by the explosion, and to investigate the cause of the explosion. The Jury was discharged after taking the oath, until 10 o'clock this morning, when the hearing of testimony will be entered upon.

The following note explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was one of the persons who was buried under the ruins of Mr. KING's plaster factory in West-street. I wish to return my thanks to Mr. SINCLAIR, of Engine Company No. 22, and other members of the Company, who first discovered me, and through whose exertions I was dug from the ruins. To them I owe my life.

C. GRISCOM, No. 72 Gansevoort-street.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer *Granada* left yesterday for Havana and New-Orleans, with eighty cabin and one hundred and one steerage passengers. There were many Cubans among them returning home, after a Summer residence at the North, and many residents of New-Orleans also escaping from the approaching cold weather to their Southern homes. New-Orleans will also receive by the *Granada* a stock company of female *artistes* in a peculiar line, under the management of Miss M. PHILLIPS, who, according to the custom at this season, also follow the tide of emigration toward warmer climes. The existing pressure in the money market may also have its influence in causing the Southern movement, or, possibly, the apprehension that Capt. HARTT might be paying his respects to them on some unwelcome occasion, in which event the recent judicial decision in the case of SARAH SANDS, as to what constitutes a disorderly house, holds out no particular encouragement. The party who left yesterday have had their head-quarters somewhere in Captain HARTT's Precinct. Miss PHILLIPS engaged passages for herself and eleven others, with two servants. Their appearance and demeanor on board the steamer were strictly proper, and nothing except the fact of a dozen ladies being on board an outgoing steamer unaccompanied by gentlemen, would have drawn observation towards them. They were gathered upon the saloon deck as the steamer was about starting, and upon the pier were several persons, male and female, apparently friends, met to see them off. The following are their names: Miss M. Phillips, Miss Rose Martel *alias* May, Matilda Martel, Lilly Dale *alias* La Rue, Ida Clifton, Cora Chace, Geneva DeForest, Sally DeForest, Clara Hudson, Louisa Richardson, Amada Birdsall and Mary Lewis. There was a young Russian in the party, who gave his name as Count DE CROIX.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Committee in aid of the suffering passengers and crew of the *Central America* was held yesterday at the Atlantic Insurance Building. Additional subscriptions to the amount of $110 were handed in. The Treasurer being absent, the entire amount subscribed could not be ascertained, but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of $20,000. Mr. RICHARDSON, of the Seamens' Savings Bank, said that he examined the cases of the families of the lost sailors, but found none who were in immediate want. It was resolved to return to the passengers the amount they had given to the Captain and crew of the bark *Ellen*, ($2,000,) most of the donors having given all they had.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer *Star of the West*, which was advertised to leave New-York on the 5th inst., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have chartered the steamer *St. Louis* to take her place. She will leave for Aspinwall, not on the 5th, but on the 7th inst., at the usual hour, (2 o'clock, P. M.,) from the pier foot of Warren-street, N. R. Lieut. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., will command the *St. Louis*. The *Ariel* leaves to-day at noon, for Bremen and Southampton, and the *Glasgow* for Glasgow. The *Antelope* leaves for Liverpool to-day, from Portland.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.—A meeting of the Joint Committees of the Common Council, to receive names for Inspectors and Canvassers at the coming election, was held yesterday. A list of wards was called, but only the reports of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards were ready, upon which the Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met yesterday at 1 P. M. in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part 2. Present: Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A store-keeper's license (No. 639) was granted to JOHN SAVAGE, No. 299 Fourth-avenue, upon payment of the fee of $30. Commissioner HOLMES offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be instructed to forthwith notify the Board of Ten Governors that the funds heretofore received by this Board for licenses are now on deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, and that he also state the amount thereof, to the end that they may take such official action as they may deem proper. The meeting then adjourned to Monday at 1 P. M.

Fires.

IN ESSEX-STREET.—The dwelling-house No. 88 Essex-street, owned and occupied by Mr. KNAPP BRENDE, caught fire yesterday forenoon about 10½ o'clock, from a spark from a neighboring chimney. The first floor, occupied by Mr. BRENDE, was damaged about $100. Insured in the United States Insurance Company for $1,000. Damage to furniture about $50; no insurance. The second floor, occupied by S. A. CLARK, was damaged about $40; no insurance. Mrs. [illegible] had her furniture damaged about $25 by water.

IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—A woodshed in the rear of No. 270 West Thirty-fourth-street, owned by THOMAS MCSORELY, was burned yesterday. Damage small; no insurance.

SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, officer SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, found a young man in Twenty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, laboring under the effects of laudanum, as he so stated to the officer, but he assigned no cause for having taken it. The officer conveyed him to the Station-House, and Dr. BEAKES, who was present, rendered every aid in his power to save the young man, but without success; he died about 9 o'clock P. M. Upon his person was found an empty laudanum bottle, [illegible], No. 251 Pearl-street, and a letter addressed to "ROBERT MULLIGAN, care of D. A. HARLE, No. 139 West Twenty-seventh-street," dated Dumfries, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1857, signed by A. W. MULLIGAN, his mother, and ALEXANDER MULLIGAN, his brother. The letter informed him that the writers had remitted him £20, payable at 30 days' sight, and contained no clue to the motive for the act. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The British Press on our Financial Reverses.

PANIC ON THE PARIS AND VIENNA BOURSES.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Ravages of Cholera Among the British Troops.

General Havelock Compelled to Retire after Three Victories.

Rumored Withdrawal of the British from Delhi.

SPREAD OF THE MUTINY INTO BOMBAY.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Higher—Consols 90 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th September, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Arabia* arrived out at Liverpool at 3 A. M., on the 13th, and the *City of Washington* arrived at the same port at midnight on the 16th.

The *North Star* and the *Jason* arrived at Southampton on the 17th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREN, arrived at Southampton from the Texel, on the 16th, and was expected to remain in port about a fortnight, and then return to the United States.

The semi-monthly mail from India had arrived in England, and the papers are occupied almost exclusively with the news brought by it.

The Calcutta portion of the Indian mail with dates from Calcutta to Aug. 10, and Madras Aug. 17, arrived at Trieste on the 17th of September.

The telegram announces that General HAVELOCK, after having advanced to within one day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back on Cawnpore, on account of the cholera having broken out among his small force.

There is a doubtful report, *via* Ceylon, that the ravages of the cholera among the troops before Delhi had compelled them to retire to Agra.

The Paris *Journal Des Débats* says: "Although the official dispatches represent England as still holding out at Agra, we have reasons to believe that this intelligence will not be confirmed, and that the heroic garrison has been destroyed, along with the women and children under its protection."

The town of Belfast had, on account of the recent religious riots, been "proclaimed" under the most stringent provisions of the "Crime and Outrage Law." A large constabulary force had been ordered there, and the inhabitants had been called upon to deliver up the arms and ammunition in their possession.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had declined the dukedom which was tendered him.

The Directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company have declined to lay down a telegraph line unless upon a guaranteed rate of interest.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 5½ ₽ cent. for the half year.

It is formally announced in French and German papers that the English Government does not intend for the present to form a foreign Legion.

The great Doncaster St. Leger race was won by *Imperieuse*—the two favorites, *Blink Bonny* and *Ignoramus*, coming in fourth and fifth.

Mr. TEN BROECK's horse *Babylon* ran in the Handicap for the Doncaster plate and came in fifth.

Admiral KEPPEL had been made a Knight of the Bath, and Commodore ELLIOTT a Companion of the Bath, for their exploits at Canton.

The small yacht *Charter Oak*, which recently arrived at Liverpool from New-York, had been disposed of by lottery. There were two hundred members at £1 each.

A panic had prevailed in the French Bourse. All securities fell, but especially those of the *Crédit Mobilier*.

It had been asserted, but contradicted, that after the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt, they would proceed to Paris, and be there joined by Queen VICTORIA. Paris letters say that NAPOLEON was very desirous of having such an interview, and that he would probably succeed in inducing the Emperor ALEXANDER at least, to visit the Tuileries.

Fires were becoming alarmingly frequent in Paris. The *Moniteur* office was destroyed.

It is stated that an immense telegraph line is to be immediately constructed from Marseilles to Constantinople, by way of Corsica and the various islands of the Mediterranean.

The French official *Bulletin des Lois* publishes a decree announcing the concession to Mons. M. W. GLOVER, acting in the name of the International Transatlantic Telegraph Company, for the establishment of a submarine line between Bordeaux and the United States. The concession is for forty years.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE had visited the camp at Chalons.

A general improvement in the trade of Paris is reported; likewise further progress in the fall in the price of corn.

An inundation had done some damage at Lyons, and heavy rains had damaged the crops on the Meuse.

One of the reports in Paris in regard to the meeting of the two Emperors was that the diminution of their standing armies would be a principal subject of discussion.

The Spanish Ministry had tendered their resignation, but the Queen refused to accept it.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London *Post* says that General CONCHA will continue to hold the Governorship of Cuba.

A Paris letter to the same journal says that the question between Spain and Mexico is going on most favorably so far as it can be arranged in Paris. The acceptance by Mexico of the mediation was not, however, known.

The Czar arrived at Berlin on the 14th of September.

The Evangelical Alliance commenced its sittings at Berlin, on the 9th of Sept. Mr. WRIGHT, the American Ambassador, had addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Bishop SIMPSON spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America, and Dr. BAIRD in the name of the American Presbyterians.

A serious panic had occurred in the Vienna money market, owing to some restrictions in bank accommodations, and prices of all kinds of stocks largely declined.

New financial measures by the Austrian Government were spoken of.

A flood had occurred in the Valle di Aosta (Piedmont) entailing a loss of about fifty lives and a large number of houses.

The attempt to lay the submarine telegraph from Sardinia to the Coast of Africa had proved a failure, the cable having broken in forty fathoms of water when the expedition was within two miles of the shore, and the completion of the task. It was expected that the lost end would be recovered and the line finished in a week or two.

The session of the Holstein Diet was closed on the 12th with a speech from the Royal Commissioner, in which regret was expressed that the advances made by the Government had been ineffective.

The statue erected in honor of the Immaculate Conception at Rome, was inaugurated with much pomp by the Pope, on the 8th September.

The London *Morning Post* (Ministerial organ) says that there is no prospect of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers, the Neapolitan Government having failed to comply with any of the demands made upon it.

Intelligence from Moldavia represents that so far as the new elections had proceeded, they were favorable to the union of the Principalities, although the last three days of the election were far from being so favorable as the commencement.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 25th of July, and from Shanghae to the 15th. At the former place Exchange was quoted at 4s. 11½d., and at the latter 7s. 1d. The dispatch contains no other news.

A private dispatch reports silk again higher at Hong Kong.

The dates from Sydney are to the 18th, and from Melbourne to the 22d of July. The mail steamer brought gold valued at £373,000 sterling, and intelligence of further heavy shipments by sailing vessels. The production of gold was increasing.

At Buckland River about 800 Europeans had attacked 1,500 Chinese, and driven them into the bush. The ringleaders were arrested, and both Europeans and Chinese had returned to their labors.

The price of Wool had declined about 2d. per lb.

Great opposition was shown to the Land bill before the Legislature.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the cable out of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* forthwith, and the British Government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth Naval Dock Yard until it is again needed for practical operations next year.

Measures have been adopted by the Company for raising as much as possible of the submerged cable, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

In order to confirm the various satisfactory reports from the Engineers and others engaged in the enterprise, which have been already published, the Directors of the Company recently commissioned three of the most eminent Engineers in England, namely, Mr. PENN, of the firm of JOHN PENN & SON; Mr. FIELD, of MAUDSLEY, SON & FIELD, and Mr. LLOYD, Chief Engineer of the steam department of the British Admiralty, to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the result with such recommendations for future guidance as they might deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. EVERETT, the Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*, performed the duty intrusted to them in the most thorough manner, and came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break, (by which it is impossible that the cable, when paying out, can be broken,) for that previously used, and some modification in the paying out machinery, there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be crowned with triumphant success.

Another incident has also served to strengthen still further the increased confidence which this report naturally established in the minds of the Directors. A large engineering firm of high standing and great wealth have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the cable on the following conditions: That for a stated price, they will, with the aid of Government vessels, take all the trouble and risk out of the hands of the Company, and have the cable laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next; or failing this, they will not only claim no recompense, but will pay to the Company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June, the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each month gained. It is understood that this is a *bona fide* one, and that the firm in question stand ready to furnish undoubted security for the performance of the undertaking.

Nothing further had been done in regard to the sale of the cable for the projected telegraph line to India, the Indian Company not being prepared as yet with the necessary funds, to go on with the negotiation. The Atlantic Company would certainly not part with the cable unless they could contract for the delivery of another in the Spring.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Though I date from Plymouth as the most conspicuous of the chain of towns on the shores of this bay, yet we are lying in one of the basins at Keyham. This step was taken only to-day, after a month of utter inactivity.

We have had vague reports of meetings of Directors and a great deal of canvassing of bargains with the East India Company and others, but no facts have transpired,—nothing to encourage one hope of surviving energy. The stupid machinery that broke the cable continues to belitter and rot our decks, though we know it has been, actually if not in terms, condemned; and even now that we have been taken into dock there is not a sign of preparation for discharging the cable. Yet it must be taken out of the ship or it will be irretrievably damaged.

In the meantime, we have derived some amusement from the various projects for laying the cable which have been put forth in newspapers, or communicated in letters. One ingenious person is for letting it down "through a hole in the bottom;" another would have the paying-out ship followed by a tender, with the bight of the wire trailing through "an iron ring;" a third divulges no plan, but offers to do the business by some infallible means, to whose success he pledges himself, on condition that, in case of failure, the Company should support his family during the attempt; and a fourth communicates a shrewd suspicion of his wife that there are "*currents* in the ocean," for she once "had a brother in the Navy," and was sure she had heard him speak of such things. You would stare if you were called to view—God forbid you should be required to review—the piles of such communications.

Now, if you would like to know our experience, the which we have paid with so much anxiety and mortification, it may be expressed in a few words. We must have plenty of cable, deep-ground brakes, simple self-acting breaks, and [illegible] engineer. Depend upon it, the thing is practicable; but it requires patience, energy, readiness; above all things, *presence of mind*, in which last, the company's engineer proved eminently deficient.

The officers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are up-

Financial Troubles in the United States.

Opinions of the English Press.

THE PANIC IN NEW-YORK.

From the London Times.

The map of the United States in any English Atlas twenty or even ten years old is already [illegible] out of date [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Let us suppose the British "capitalist"—generally a man who has earned his money slowly, and his experience still more slowly—alive to the perils that environ American speculation. [illegible]

[illegible]

In fact, the best comment on this sort of transaction is the value of the shares in the market. What is a share worth when it becomes merely an authority to half-a-dozen gentlemen to contract any debts they please, at any rate of interest they may find necessary? Railway stock, which was supposed to have fallen quite low enough, had gone down ten or twenty per cent. lower at the last date, and was still going down. [illegible]

[illegible]

OVER-SPECULATION IN THE UNITED STATES—AMERICAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

From the London News.

The announcement of a Bank and Railway panic in the United States is, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The chief question of interest to the English mercantile community is, how far will the effects of the present panic extend? Is it likely that the shock to confidence will lead to much disturbance of legitimate trade? So far as an opinion can at present be ventured upon, we think the answer must be in the negative. [illegible]

THE DECLINE IN THE NEW-YORK STOCK MARKET.

From the London Times' City Article, Sept. 12.

The progress of the panic in the New-York Stock Market, reported by the *Arabia*, is such as has never been previously witnessed in any commercial city. A further average fall of from 10 to 20 per cent. had occurred in all the principal Railway stocks in addition to that of like magnitude announced by the previous steamer, and there are several descriptions which are now not worth a quarter of the price at which they stood at the beginning of the year, although the market was thought then to have suffered from a long period of undue depression. Erie were quoted 19 to ½; Reading, 33; Michigan Southern, 17; Panama, 70; and Illinois Central, 91. The latter stock had touched 84, but had subsequently rallied. New-York Central was the only stock that had escaped a further decline, the price being still 72. This Company is free from floating debt, and its comparative stability is due to that circumstance, yet since the 1st of January it has fallen 2¾ per cent. The most severe revulsion has been in Illinois Central, owing to the directors having made a call upon the shareholders of 10 per cent. The Company have a floating debt of £700,000, a part of which was about to fall due, and to avert all difficulty in meeting it this step had become necessary. Even the various State stocks had greatly declined, and a sale of £40,000 Ohio 6s of 1886, which were negotiated last Winter at 103½, had been forced at [illegible]. All the Railway Companies having been brought to a ruinous point, the combined operators were now directing their efforts against the various Banks. One of them, the Mechanics' Banking Association, with a capital of £150,000, had already succumbed. It held deposits to the amount of [illegible], and had a note circulation of £45,000, the latter being secured by State stocks. The organs of the adverse operators openly point to many other concerns, and as these do not appear to have the courage to demand a contradiction the confidence of the public is proportionably weakened. Thus we have such paragraphs as the following: "The New-York Life and Trust Company has £550,000 of bills receivable, and we understand that it is a very sweet lot." "The Bank of Commerce is another weak concern; the last report showed its loans and discounts to be £2,420,000, and the deposits but £1,290,000." "The Bank of New-York used to be considered one of the strongest banks in the City. Look at it now. With loans amounting to £830,000, it has deposits of only £330,000." "There are a good many other weak ones on the list." With statements such as these in daily circulation the marvel will be if the panic does not extend further. Indeed, it is predicted by the same writers that it is only just at its commencement. The mercantile failures had been comparatively few. Thus far they had comprised [illegible] & Co., bullion brokers, an old and respectable firm; J. H. [illegible] & Sons, fur dealers; Adams & [illegible], grain factors; and Bright, Kneeland & Co., locomotive builders, the last holding a large quantity of railway securities taken for work executed. The failure of the Ohio Trust Company had not been followed by the anticipated disasters at Cincinnati. The Committee of Investigation of the Michigan Southern Railway had held their first meeting. A large meeting of railway managers had likewise been arranged, with the view of concerting various general measures of economy and reform.

From the London Times, (City Article) Sept. 17.

Further advices from New-York may be expected to-morrow by the *North Star*. Their interest to the British public will be simply a matter of about £10,000,000 sterling—that is to say something equal to the highest cost apprehended from the Indian insurrection. The last mails have brought news of an average fall of [illegible] per cent. in the most prominent American securities, and assuming the total held on this side to be about £80,000,000 sterling, which is probably much below the true amount, our nominal loss has already in the course of ten days reached £24,000,000—a sum which [illegible] represents the real mischief, since, when the panic commenced, the market was already suffering from a year or two of almost uninterrupted depression. In such a state of things further violent fluctuations must be expected, and a recovery of 10 or 15 per cent., or a further fall to that extent, may therefore be considered probable. According to the representations of the organized party who were pledged to bring about a hopeless convulsion, the occurrences of the last date were merely a commencement. The railway interest had been crushed; but the banks, on the whole, still stood their ground. So long as this was the case the business would be far from complete, and the energies of the gentlemen who seem to be allowed to control the New-York Exchange, and to rejoice in that interpretation of liberty which allows every man to attack his neighbor's property, had consequently to be exercised in a new direction. The result cannot be long in doubt. Nothing is easier than to ruin a bank, and in England, in consequence of this facility, such attempts are classed with the worst of crimes. At this moment two persons are lying in Newgate [illegible]

At the beginning of the present year the stock of all these undertakings was regarded with the highest favor. Since that date the commercial position of the country has been wonderfully strengthened by continued immigration, an abundant harvest, and total absence of all courage for speculation. Can it be that they were then altogether unsound, notwithstanding the general confidence reposed in them, or that they have gone madly to ruin in the few subsequent months? Each supposition seems alike incredible, yet against these banks and a number of others the speculators have apparently resolved to try their strength. Their fate will, perhaps, test whether there is at New-York any amount of commercial independence that can assert itself and defend the institutions which have hitherto been represented to have the full countenance of the respectable classes, or whether *it is for the future to be proclaimed that the operators now prominently on the scene are those who really command the financial destinies of the country*. In that case any one who may make investments in America will do so with his eyes open, and must be supposed to have inclinations such as would prompt a person to take up his residence in a town liable to be sacked by the first band that may get up a riot or a conflagration. The hope, however, is that affairs have not yet come to this pass, that the power of those whose skill in acquiring fortune consists only in their ability to create an impression that their countrymen are incapable of carrying on a single honest enterprise may prove to have a limit, and that those institutions, whether banks or railways, which may pass through, or recover from the present crisis will gain increased stability, and prize it in proportion to the peril to which they have been exposed.

Money Affairs on the Continent.

DECLINE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

From the London Times.

The *Crédit Mobilier* is subsiding into an ordinary Commercial Company. The shares, although still bearing a premium, have fallen fifty per cent. in the market. It is not impossible that the capital originally subscribed may still be forthcoming, but the confidence which enabled the Association to realize enormous profits is irretrievably gone. A trading firm without a definite sphere of operations can only prosper by the reputation of prosperity.

There is little cause for regret in the probable failure of a project which ostentatiously violated all the rules of economical prudence. The exceptional gains of the *Crédit Mobilier* for a time appeared to sanction the extravagant pretensions of its founders; but all commercial doctrines would have been confuted if a bank had permanently thriven which was precluded by its constitution from engaging in the legitimate business of banking. The auspices under which the speculation was commenced furnished additional ground for suspicion. The conception of the scheme was due to the St. Simonians of five-and-twenty years ago, and the official favor which facilitated its introduction might arise from considerations altogether irrespective of the interests of the shareholders. The Socialist admirers of the enterprise hoped that it would ultimately defeat the competition of individual capitalists; nor was it a secret that in the event of complete success the new Company was destined to become an important department of the State. Englishmen have little right to triumph over the collapse of foreign bubbles, but in this country speculations are only attractive when they profess to be exclusively commercial. Philanthropic or political promises would be fatal to projectors.

The founders of the *Crédit Mobilier* announced as their peculiar function the purpose of supplying speculative enterprises with the same banking facilities which were already provided for ordinary commerce. The statutes of the institution confine its operations to joint-stock companies or to public funds. Its investments have been made in docks, in railways, and in similar works, and at least in one remarkable instance the Association has come to the assistance of the Government. The capital and reputation of the *Crédit Mobilier* have not restricted their beneficial influence to France; Austria and Spain have received their share of the fertilizing stream. The effect on enterprise and on the prosperity of the proprietors themselves has been precisely analogous to those of the similar operations which were practised during the supremacy of the Railway King in England. New undertakings have been stimulated, large dividends have been declared, and by degrees it has transpired that a community is not enriched when money is transferred from one pocket to another.

The *Crédit Mobilier* is, in truth, neither more nor less than a stockjobbing company, or associated "stag." Its profits consist in selling at a premium what has been first bought at par, and then increased in value by the notoriety of the original purchase. Dupes have been readily found to believe that an enterprise was sound because it was patronized by the *Mobilier*, and the Directors of the great Company have boasted that they created wealth when they succeeded in rigging the market. It would have been inconsistent with the original purpose of the institution, to make a permanent investment in any undertaking, however beneficial. It is, in fact, the proper business of bankers to deal exclusively in money; and the *Crédit Mobilier* is a Bank, engaged, however, in discounting expectations, instead of existing values. All genuine commercial paper represents in the first or second degree some actual amount of goods; bills of exchange correspond to dock-warrants, or bills of lading, which again are the title-deeds of cargoes and consignments. Through the medium of documents of this kind, credit discharges many useful functions, and professes to perform no unintelligible miracles. The *Crédit Mobilier*, as long as it holds its investments, enjoys the security of possible future profits, but its tangible gains are derived from the credulity of speculative purchasers. It will probably be found that a business so preeminently hazardous requires individual superintendence, and the stimulus of personal interest.

Only a small portion of the original scheme has been carried into effect, and it is not likely that the great financial experiment will be tried on a larger scale. The projectors intended to issue debentures to the amount of £60,000,000, though it is difficult to understand the basis on which so enormous a circulation was to rest. If they had held shares of the same nominal value they would have incurred a fixed liability in reliance on a fluctuating profit. Investments in the debentures of minor joint stock companies would have left no margin of gain except in the improbable contingency of a confidence placed in the superstructure which was denied to the foundation. The *Crédit Mobilier* could never have enjoyed a higher degree of credit than that which belonged to the nature of the property which it held. Fortunately, the monetary crisis and the excesses of stock-jobbing speculators have induced the Government to withhold from the institution the more extravagant powers which it desired.

PANIC IN THE VIENNA MONEY MARKET.

Vienna (Sept. 12) correspondence of the London Times.

For some time past the Austrian money-market has been in a very unsatisfactory state, but yesterday there was a terrible panic on 'Change. In the course of the day it became known that the National Bank was resolved no longer to advance such large sums on "accommodation bills," and the consequence was that those persons who had speculated beyond their means were in a violent hurry to turn their stock into hard cash. As the sellers were out of proportion to the buyers, the prices of all kinds of stock fell with alarming rapidity. Credit Bank shares, which a year ago were at 90 ¥ cent. premium, were yesterday only 2½ ¥ cent. above par. Northern Railroad shares, which six months ago were at 200, have fallen to 160, and some other kinds of *industrial* stock are not to be sold at any price. The National Bank will soon be obliged to resume its cash payments, and, in order that it may be able to do so, it is resolved to reduce its paper circulation to 200,000,000 of florins by the 1st of January, 1858. As the Bank rarely advances on bills more than one-third of the sum demanded, the persons requiring accommodation make a rule of asking three times as much as they want, and of sending in the bills rejected three times in the course of the week. In order to put a stop to these abuses, the Bank has determined to discount bills but once a week, and in future to advance more money to the commercial and less to the speculating world.

Destruction by Fire of an American Ship.

The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the American ship *Harkaway*, of Charleston, are extracted from her log-book: "The *Harkaway* was of 545 tons, and sailed from Charleston for Liverpool on the 17th of August, laden with cotton, turpentine, and rosin. There were on board the captain, two mates, a crew of fourteen men, and ten passengers. On the evening of the 5th of September, while under full sail, steering E. by N. half N., an explosion took place in the ship's hold, and it was soon discovered that the hold was on fire. Every endeavor was made to extinguish the fire, and the boats were prepared. On the 6th at noon the fire increased. Next day at 5 A. M. there was a heavy sea, and it being impossible to save the ship, an explosion being feared, endeavors were made to cut away the fore and main mast, and fill the ship with water. The flames began to ascend the fore-hatches and come through the starboard side. A vessel steered towards the *Harkaway* about 9 A.M., which proved to be the *Sarah and Dorothy*, of Newcastle. The passengers were got into a boat with much difficulty. The bark sent a boat to the assistance of the *Harkaway*, and saved some of the crew. The ship was then in flames, the turpentine exploding and blowing up the decks. The boats returned from the bark and took off the remainder of the crew and the captain. On the 9th of September the *Admiral*, of Liverpool, bound for London, fell in with the *Sarah and Dorothy*, and took seven of the crew on board. On the 10th the Royal mail steamer *Atrato* bore down and spoke to her. She took on board the captain, the first and second mate, and the passengers (five adults and five children), the rest of the crew, seven in number, remaining on board the *Sarah and Dorothy* for passage to St. John's New-Brunswick."

Execution at Liverpool of Captain Rodgers, of the Bark Martha Jane, for the Murder of one of his Crew.

From the Liverpool Albion.

* * * At 12 o'clock an awful stillness hung over the great multitude, as the procession made its appearance upon the scaffold. First came the culprit, dressed in black, with his neck bare, and his arms pinioned. He was accompanied by Calcraft, the hangman, a portly man, also dressed in black, and with a gold watch-chain displayed across his breast. They were followed by Mr. [illegible], the Deputy Sheriff, Captain Gane, the Governor of the Jail, and Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist, who had arrived on the previous day, and had that morning spent some time in prayer with the culprit. Captain Rodgers came forward with a firm step, pausing for a moment, as if awed by the sight of those 30,000 upturned faces—himself the one chief object of attraction. Withdrawing his eyes from the multitude, he glanced towards that sea on which he had spent 26 years of his life, and appeared for a moment to look tenderly towards the tall masts which rose, skyward, from the docks along the margin of the river. Firmly still, but without bravado, he stepped forward and placed himself under the drop, where Calcraft adjusted the rope, and prepared to place the cap over the culprit's face. Before this was accomplished, Rodgers addressed some earnest words to the executioner, who seemed not to understand him. The Chaplain, who had, in the meantime, proceeded with the service, came forward; a few words were exchanged between him and the culprit, who then shook hands with Calcraft, and in a moment more all was over. After the body had remained suspended the usual time, it was cut down and buried within the precincts of the gaol. The multitude began to disperse immediately the bolt was drawn, and in an hour but few of that vast concourse of people remained in front of the scaffold, which was speedily removed, leaving no sign of the dismal tragedy which had just been enacted.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THE RECAPTURE OF CAWNPORE.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES BY GENERAL HAVELOCK—TERRIBLE SCENE AT CAWNPORE—EVACUATION OF BITHOOR BY THE MUTINEERS—REPORTED SUICIDE OF NENA SAHIB.

From the Bombay Correspondent of the London News.

The last intelligence forwarded to you was, in substance, that General Havelock had engaged the Nena Sahib several times, and reoccupied Cawnpore. The details of these engagements are full of interest. The march to Futteypoor, although attended with great fatigue and exhaustion from excessive heat, was admirably orderly, in consequence of the excellent state of the Grand Trunk Road. The 64th led, followed by the Artillery, then the 78th Highlanders and 84th, the baggage and tents on elephants, and irregulars. At the halting-place the troops drew up in battle-array, waiting for the tents, and when they arrived, encamped in the order of the halt.

When Colonel Tytler was ordered forward to reconnoitre on the morning of the 12th and met the enemy coming out of Futteypoor, the rebels believed they had to oppose Major Renaud's column only. Their astonishment at being encountered by upwards of a thousand men was excessive. The first notice of the rebels' approach was given by the return of the reconnaissance and the appearance behind Colonel Tytler of the Sepoy cavalry at a distance of 1,500 yards. In an instant the men were in their places, and formed, whilst the artillery moved forward and opened. The first practice was not very good, but some saddles were emptied, and this with the swampy ground confused the cavalry in its endeavor to outflank us. Our skirmishers deploying, the irresistible power of the Enfield rifle kept the horsemen away. The guns pushed forward in closer quarters to engage the infantry on its flanks, and in doing so it was met by the artillery fire of the enemy, which opened with round shot. These our infantry charged upon and carried, driving back the enemy on Futteypoor in confusion, through rice-fields and swamps. The rebels never rallied, but abandoned gun after gun almost without resistance. As our force approached Futteypoor the ground became more difficult, and offered the fairest chances of successful resistance if the enemy had chosen to stand. A barricade of bullock carts (hackeris) lay right across the road and closed the passage, but as no effort was made to arrest our progress, it became evident that this barrier was merely the rebel baggage train jammed in confusion, and so locked together that two six-pounders were inclosed within it. These guns were in first-rate order, and had never been used. The ground was here covered with plunder from Cawnpore. Dresses of men and women lay in confusion around pellmell, with saddles, pistols and furniture. Amongst the press two wagons were found laden with treasure, one of which was plundered by the men, and the second brought in by the Sikhs. The enemy did not pause to defend the streets, but fled towards Cawnpore, receiving parting shots from us on the outskirts of the town. The leader of the rebels rode a richly-ornamented elephant, who was brought down by a cannon-shot. Whether or not this was Nena Sahib or an officer of less note, was impossible to ascertain.

With the guns taken at Futteypoor, twelve in number, Gen. Havelock formed a new battery of nine excellent pieces, which were substituted for six lighter ones, giving the facility of also bringing into action two six-pounders. On the 14th he marched to Kullenpore, where he encamped, and on the 14th came up with the rebels, strongly entrenched in a favorable position before the village of Oaung. "Here," says Gen. Havelock, "a strong advance guard, under under Col. Tytler, drove the enemy out of its entrenched positions, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which the mutinous cavalry, in considerable force, made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them. At noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream Pandoo Nuddy; the resistance here was short but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. The Madras Fusileers particularly distinguished themselves." Major Renaud was, on this occasion, severely wounded in the leg, and is since dead. Gen. Havelock, having rested his men at Pandoo Nuddy, resumed his march on the 16th, and again encountered the rebels strongly posted behind a succession of villages. Their leader was Nana Sahib in person, and they numbered 13,000 men, with six heavy guns. Gen. Havelock could only muster for the attack 1,200 Europeans, and 700 or 800 Sikhs. A flank movement, ably planned from the outset, and cleverly concealed, effected the most complete victory. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders was moved up in column to the front, and supported on its flank by a portion of the Madras Fusileers, while, under cover of the latter, the 64th, 84th, and artillery, moved to the right of the columns, out of the enemy's view. As this flank movement was being made, for the purpose of turning Nena Sahib's left, the Highlanders and Madras Fusileers were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's position guns in front; but the practice was so bad, that the only casualty was the death of Colonel Hamilton's horse killed under him. At the proper moment, the flanking movement was unmasked, the Highlanders and Fusileers, wheeled into line, advancing steadily and without firing a shot till within 50 yards of the enemy's guns. A volley—and then the 78th charged into the position, captured three 24-pounders at once, which the rebels had not even the courage to discharge before they fled. Once past these, the 78th rushed into the village, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The whole of the enemy's right being thus stormed, he still remained in the possession of one gun, which when our men got clear of the village opened with round shot, and produced a pause in our advance. The troops lay down whilst an effort was made to bring up artillery, but the bullocks were now too tired to work, and nothing remained to do but to charge this gun also, which the 78th Highlanders did with immense impetus and success. The gun was captured, and the enemy allowed to disperse, as there was no cavalry at hand to pursue them. The whole force behaved admirably, and General Havelock especially thanked the Highlanders for their brilliant charges. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150, including Europeans and Sikhs; that of the enemy has not been stated, but it must have been severe. In one house 300 Sepoys and horsemen were found wounded, and a neighboring tank was discovered full of dead.

On the 27th, General Havelock marched into Cawnpore, which had been abandoned after blowing up the magazine. Here the most piteous sight ever witnessed met the General's eye. In a stone court-yard, clotted with two inches of blood, lay the clothes of English women and children, pitilessly slaughtered on the previous day, by the fugitives from the last field of battle. The bodies, all stripped, had been thrown into a well in the compound where the unfortunate beings had been confined. Out of the whole number of captives three women escaped, who had been rescued and saved by a native.

On the 18th a detachment advanced to Bittoor, which was found empty, and was burnt to the ground. Here fifteen guns had been abandoned by the enemy. The Nena, it is said, had left Bittoor with his family and the remnant of the rebels, and proceeded to cross the river into Oude, but a panic seized his troops, which fled, leaving their arms behind, and scattered themselves to their several homes. In this extremity the Nena determined (so writers affirm) to drown himself and his family. Such, we are assured, was the fate of the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the last of the Peishwas. His death in the manner described is not improbable, if we assume that he had kept the captives as a means of purchasing his own safety; but losing this chance, in consequence of the raging cruelty of his followers, found no course left him but to die by our hands or perish by his own.

On the 22d of July, General Neil, who had pushed forward with all speed from Allahabad with a reinforcement of 227 men 84th Regiment, reached Cawnpore, and on the 23d the whole British force, with its guns, crossed the Ganges into Oude, startling merely by their presence several bodies of rebels in possession of the road to Lucknow. It was ascertained, says Mr. Tucker's official bulletin from Benares, that the garrison then was safe, and that the enemy's attacks had languished in consequence of their want of ammunition. The enemy, between Lucknow and Cawnpore is estimated at 12,000 men, with 42 guns.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HAVELOCK.

From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17.

By the blessing of God, I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nena Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy was strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. Nena Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bittoor, and blew up, this morning, on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified. I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about 70, chiefly from the fire of grape.

From General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief, dated Nawabgunge, July 20.

Nena Sahib's followers appear to be deserting him. He has fled from Bittoor, which was occupied yesterday without resistance. Thirteen guns were found in the place. His palace is in flames. General Neil has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers.

Lucknow is quite safe for the present.

From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Camp Cawnpore, July 21, to the Commander-in-Chief.

I am free to cross the Ganges. Nena Sahib's force at Bittoor is entirely dispersed. We have brought from the place 16 guns and a number of animals, set fire to his palace, and blown up his powder magazine. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position at the head of the road to Lucknow. The whole army is full of hope that we shall soon be united on the left bank.

THE VICTORY NEAR LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Telegraph.

On being joined by Gen. Neil, Gen. Havelock determined to leave the place in his hands and march at once upon Lucknow, distant about 50 miles from Cawnpore. The victorious column accordingly commenced its march upon Lucknow on the 20th of July. The road was found to be perfectly clear until our troops were within about 20 miles of Lucknow. Here they were met by the enemy on the 30th of July, numbering about 10,000 men, who were repulsed with great loss, leaving in our possession 15 guns. Our losses are not known, but we suppose they must have been heavy, as the fight was a very obstinate one. It was expected that Gen. Havelock would enter Lucknow on the 31st of July. After garrisoning the place and ensuring its safety, he would resume his march Delhiwards, in the direction of Agra, so that the rebels must make the most of their time, as before the present month is out we believe that they will be driven from their last stronghold. The Highlanders are covering themselves with glory. No power on earth can resist the fury of their charge, and they give no quarter.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

SORTIES OF THE MUTINEERS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER—BRIGADIER CHAMBERLAIN WOUNDED—[illegible] OF GEN. REED, &c.

The following statement is received from the Government of Bombay:

"The news from Delhi is up to the 29th of July. The besieging army was attacked by the mutineers on the 14th, 18th, and 23d. The assailants were on each occasion repulsed with great loss. On the 23d our loss was small, but four officers were wounded and one killed.† In the three previous engagements, on the 9th, 14th, and 18th, our total loss amounted to about 500, killed and wounded. The new Adjutant-General, Brigadier Chamberlain, was severely wounded on the 14th, but is doing well. Since the 23d there has been no fighting. The Neemuch mutineers and a body of fanatics from Tonk are stated to have joined the enemy. Brigadier-General Nicholson is expected to arrive at Delhi, from the Punjab, on the 15th August, with a portion of reinforcements. His force amounts to 4,200 men, of whom 1,900 are Europeans. Gen. Reed, owing to ill health, has relinquished the command, which is now held by Brigadier-General Wilson."

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from the camp before Delhi, on the 16th July, says:

"We are lying on the defensive till we receive reinforcements, only firing from our batteries when the enemy provoke us by opening theirs or coming out at the gates. They are continually getting in reinforcements. It is not known certainly whether the troops from Neemuch have yet reached Delhi. Our spies state that they are losing a good many by desertion. Their money is falling, and it is generally believed their stock of percussion caps is nearly exhausted, and they cannot make new ones. They have four separate commanders-in-chief, and have shown in every attack a want of concentration, which has helped us much in driving them back.

We were not troubled after the affair of the 9th till the 15th. The day before they fired a salute of twenty-one guns for the sack of Agra and the reverse we had experienced there. They vowed to carry our batteries next day, and came out in great force to storm the pickets under Hindoo Rao's house and in the Subzee Mundee. They brought two guns to bear upon our right. Our men, under good cover, kept them back for several hours, only losing twelve men, when Brigadier Chamberlain, the Adjutant-General, ordered out our infantry and two troops of horse artillery into the Subzee Mundee. The infantry went in to clear the thickets and gardens in front of Hindoo Rao's hill and the Subzee Mundee. As they came upon the enemy they gave a tremendous cheer and dashed on. The Delhi wallahs turned their backs and ran in crowds to the gates. The artillery galloped up and poured a shower of grape into them. Our force was within 200 yards of the walls. Such a shower of grape and musketry fell upon us that we were compelled to fall back. Chamberlain had his arm shattered below the shoulder. Our loss was as heavy as 200 men killed and wounded, including 12 officers. We retired in good order. The enemy did not follow us far. Our men are getting very discontented with this kind of work. They are ready to carry any position, however strong, the enemy must be driven from. But to carry a strong position a dozen of times, only to see it abandoned and reoccupied next morning, is what no soldiers will do without losing heart.

Since General Wilson has assumed command we have remained more strictly on the defensive. We are strengthening our position every day, and demolishing the houses, and clearing the thickets in the Subzee Mundee.

We had a skirmish there on the 19th, and lost about 40 men in our eagerness to pursue the enemy. They attacked our picket at Metcalfe's house, in front of our left flank on the 23d. They were easily repulsed. We lost very few men, but unfortunately three officers were severely wounded, and one killed.

Since this date we have remained without annoyance.

Our success in the end is certain; reinforcements are coming up the Ganges; reinforcements are coming up the Indus; reinforcements are crossing the ocean. The country behind us is clear. The rebels are consuming their money and ammunition. Every day they are growing more disheartened and disunited. The only chance they have of getting a new gleam of success, of exciting the other two Presidencies to revolt, and gaining the independent Chiefs to join them, is for us to make a rash assault on Delhi, and be driven back with a loss of 1,000 or 1,500 men. On this account I hope the people at home will not blame our commanders if we cannot take Delhi by a *coup de main*. If there is any one to be blamed it is those who, from motives of parsimony, left an immense magazine in a mutinous city guarded by native soldiers; who preferred their army to be commanded by worn-out old men rather than bear the expense of paying their servants a decent retiring allowance."

SCENES WITHIN THE CITY OF DELHI.

The following statement, by a native, regarding the interior state of Delhi, is most interesting. He says:

I reached Delhi on the 21st May, 1857, and stayed there till the 23d June.

On my arrival there I saw five Infantry Regiments and the Sowars of the Third Cavalry, who were stationed in Mohtabbagh and Salimgurh.

The Sepoys were so much afraid of the English forces that they looked quite pale. The cavalry mutineers had a little spirit, and were wishing to go to Meerut for a fight; but the footmen did not agree with them, saying: "We are hardly sufficient to guard Delhi, how can we go to Meerut?" I will give you a small description of the oppression committed by Sepoys in Delhi.

They plundered every rich house and shop in the city. They took every horse they found in the stables of the citizens. They killed a number of poor shopkeepers for asking the proper prices for their things; they abuse the respectable men of Delhi in their presence. The guard at Jumna bridge looted the passengers crossing it. On the 11th May the magazine was blown up; it did great damage to adjacent houses, and killed about five hundred passengers walking in different streets. The bullets fell in the houses of people to such a degree, that some children picked up two pounds and some four pounds of them from the yards of the houses; afterwards the mutineers, together with the low people of the city, entered the magazine compound and began to plunder weapons, accoutrements, gun-caps, &c.

The poor regiments are very jealous of those who are rich, as the rich Sepoys don't wish to go to fight, or to the field of battle simply; they are very often insulted by their poor friends. I am of opinion their private feelings will compel them to fight with each other, some day or other, as many times during my stay at Delhi I heard there was very likely to be a quarrel between the rich and poor regiments.

The Princes are made officers in the Royal army, thousands of pities for the poor luxuriant Princes. They are sometimes compelled to go out of the City, in the heat of the sun—their hearts palpitate from the firing of muskets and guns.

Unfortunately they do not know how to command an army; their forces laugh at their imperfections, and abuse them for their bad arrangements. The King sends sweetmeats for the forces in the field, and the guard at the door of the city plunder it like the property of an enemy. The bravery of the royal troops deserves every praise; they are very clever indeed; when they wish to leave the field of battle they tie a piece of rag on their leg, and pretend to have been wounded, and come into the city lame and groaning, accompanied by their friends.

On the night of the 30th June, at the Hindun bridge, the mutineers were quite out of senses; a good many of them threw muskets and swords in the wells, and scattering on the road, ran towards villages and jungles, as they thought themselves to have been pursued by English soldiers.

Had the English forces taken them they could have taken Delhi the same night, because the Sepoys did not return to the city till next morning, and many of them disappeared forever; they were plundered and beaten by Goojurs, and did not bring a farthing back with them.

The old King is very seldom obeyed; but the princes are never.

The soldiers never mind their regimental bugle; disobey their officers, and neglect their duty; they are never mustered, and never dressed in uniform. The nobleman and Begums, together with the princes, regret for the loss of their joyful days. They consider the arrival of mutineers at Delhi a sudden misfortune for them.

The princes cannot understand the Sepoys without an interpreter. The shells have destroyed lots of houses in the city, and in the fort the marble of the King's private hall is broken to pieces. His Majesty is very much alarmed when a shell is burst in the castle, and the princes show his Majesty the pieces of it. Many of the royal family have left the palace through fear. The Delhi College was destroyed the first day. English books are lying in the streets still. The Sepoys beat and imprison people for speaking English."

MORE MUTINIES AT DINAPORE.

From the Bombay Times.

New mutinies have occurred at Dinapore. The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry mutinied about the 23d ult. and Her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them. The 12th Irregular Cavalry also mutinied at the same place, murdering their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. The three Native Infantry Regiments were considered staunch, and had recently but a short time before their mutiny kept the city of Patna from rising. "Here are Regiments," says the *Poonah Observer*, "breaking out at the 11th hour, when the tide was running in our favor, and when European troops were passing continually up the river, thereby rendering the destruction of the mutineers certain, as if they had waited for some mysterious order, just like the Bareilly troops. Altogether, the more we ponder over it, the more mysterious the whole matter appears to us." These fresh mutinies have caused much excitement at Benares, as the mutineers are making their way, plundering, towards that city.

AFFAIRS AT CALCUTTA.

From the Bombay Times, Aug. 15.

All was quiet in Calcutta, although considerable apprehension was felt in connection with the approaching Mohurrum. The Governor-General has formed a corps of cavalry, to be called the "Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry," with the view of giving employment to the many Englishmen and others in Bengal and the northwest provinces, whose peaceable avocations have been interrupted by the disturbed state of the country, and who, although in no way connected with the Government, are willing and eager to give an active support to the authority at the present time, by sharing service in the field with the troops of the Queen and the East India Company.

EXTENSION OF THE MUTINY TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

From the Bombay Times, Aug. 15.

We have remarked that mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency—our own troops. In consequence of the more scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of Government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense and of liability to alarm and panic. There is no good reason for this scrupulous secrecy, as the Queen's and Company's troops, the civilians and the Europeans unconnected with Government, and the loyal portion of the native community are really strong enough to put down any attempt at insurrection. It would therefore lead greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid if Government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from different parts of the presidency. We know that mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry stationed at Kolapore. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it, are that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Buckree Eed, the 1st instant. When the officers were assembled in the billiard-room after mess, a Jemadar rushed in and gave them warning that his men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the Jemadar, an old woman, went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the Jemadar went to the mess-room, to warn the ladies of their danger, and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the faithful old woman—her fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were seized; the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learnt the result. Belgaum, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Sattara, and other places, were thus thrown into great excitement. Our reports from those places are, however, so conflicting that we do not feel justified in attempting any statement regarding them. The Collector of Sattara, Mr. Rose, a man in every respect equal to the occasion, has thought it advisable to send the ex-Ranees and the adopted son of the late deposed Rajah to Bombay, and they are now in confinement on Butcher's Island—a depôt of the Indian navy. A plot was discovered at Poonah, concerted between the Moulavies of Poonah and Belgaum, for the massacre of the Europeans and Christians of those stations. Letters were intercepted at the Poonah Post-office which contained full details of the conspiracy, and which enabled the authorities, timely advised, to shun the coming evil. The Moulavie of Poonah, and several accomplices from that station, are now prisoners on board the honorable Company's frigate *Akbar*, awaiting their trial at the next criminal sessions for high treason. Arrests have been made at Belgaum and Ahmednuggur of persons implicated in this Mussulman conspiracy. Matters had proceeded so far in Poonah that arrangements had been made and materials prepared for blowing up the arsenal. The community of that station have suffered great anxiety for many days. The authorities have disarmed the natives of the Cantonment Bazaar; but left those of the city, most to be suspected, in possession of their arms. From the principal out stations the women and children are being sent to Poonah and Bombay, under military escort. Our own city is perfectly quiet, and our citizens free from any serious apprehensions of evil.

THE VERY LATEST FROM INDIA.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL HAVELOCK—RAVAGES OF CHOLERA—BATTLE AT AGRA—REPORT OF GENERAL REED'S DEATH, AND OF THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FROM DELHI.

Telegram from Alexandria (Sept. 11) to the London Times.

The India, China and Australian mails leave to-morrow at daybreak, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 10th of August, Madras to the 17th, Ceylon to the 21st, Hong Kong to the 25th July.

A detachment, composed of 350 men of Her Majesty's 10th, and 37th, and 56th Regiments, had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attacked the enemy at Arrah, but were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

General Havelock, after having advanced to within one day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there to place his wounded men and captured guns in safety.

Cholera has broken out among his small force.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segowlie, and had massacred their officers. A plot has been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans at Benares and at Jessore.

The 63d Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore.

The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans.

The Governor-General's Body-Guard had been disarmed.

There had been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and at Azimghur.

Her Majesty's ship *Shannon* arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August with Lord Elgin and Staff, and with 380 Marines and a company of the 59th Regiment.

The *Pearl* and *Lancefield* has also arrived with troops from the *Transit*.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Bahar. Sir James Outram has been appointed to command at Dinapore.

A report is mentioned to the effect that Gen. Reed is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera had compelled the British forces to retire from Delhi to Agra. (This reaches me from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.)

Government securities had a downward tendency.

In freights there was a slight improvement.

Exchange at Hong Kong for bank bills was 4s. 11½d.; at Shanghae, 7s. 1.

Official Telegraphic Dispatch from Alexandria (Sept. 12) to Lord Clarendon.

General Havelock had advanced 25 miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but, after defeating the mutineers [in] three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick—considerably increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Krok contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

A detachment of Her Majesty's 10th and 37th regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the 8th and 40th Native Infantry, who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed with a loss of 200 killed. The Irregular Corps at Segowlie had mutinied and killed their officers.

Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurrum, and the Body Guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses.

Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August, with 400 marines and a company of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the *Transit*.

The *Bentinck* met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The *Himalaya* left on the 11th for troops from the Mauritius.

The report of General Havelock's retreat comes by the Suez telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th of August does not mention it.

(Examined) F. Johnson. (Signed) RAVEN.

Trieste, Thursday, 5:55 A. M.

Official Dispatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

The *Bentinck* arrived at Suez on the 9th inst., at 10 P. M. The dates are: From Calcutta, Aug. 10; Madras, 17; Point de Galle, 21; Aden, Sept. 2.

Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of August, in Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by Her Majesty's ship *Pearl*. These vessels had 300 extra Marines and 300 soldiers on board.

After the mutiny at Dinapore, a small force, consisting of 160 men of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and about the same number of the 37th, was dispatched to relieve some eight Europeans, besieged by the mutineers at Arrah. The expedition was not successful, and our loss very heavy.

Gen. Lloyd has been relieved from his command, and Gen. Outram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions.

The 63d Regiment of Native Infantry was disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor-General's Body Guard have also been disarmed.

The *Himalaya* left Calcutta on the 10th of August for the Mauritius.

This intelligence was received from Acting Consul-Gen. Green, at Alexandria, under date 11th of September, 10 P. M.

For the Earl of Clarendon.

H. STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.
Consul CRAIG.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

London, Saturday, Sept. 19—[illegible] A. M.

The Calcutta and China mails are expected to be delivered in London at mid-day.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Wednesday, declares that the weather was stormy and cold.

In the *Times* city article, it is said that a speculative inquiry has again been experienced for Tea, and there have been numerous transactions at improved prices. The trade has also purchased to some extent.

The *Agamemnon* went into the Basin at Plymouth on Thursday, for the purpose of discharging the Telegraph Cable into the old Powder Magazine.

The foreign news this morning is very scanty and devoid of interest.

The *Daily News* strongly urges the appointment of either a special day or of a special service of humiliation and prayer in the distressing circumstances in which the Empire is placed by the revolt of the Bengal Army.

From the Times (City article) of Saturday, Sept. 19.

The funds opened heavily, but there was a slight improvement.

The Indian news continued to exercise an influence unfavorable to the funds.

China advices import a favorable change.

In the Stock Exchange there was no particular pressure.

From the Daily News (City article) of Saturday.

The funds opened heavily, owing to the general dissatisfaction of Indian news, which strengthens the belief that a loan must be raised. In the discount market the demand for money is somewhat brisk.

The failure of Mr. Wm. Sommerville, a silk manufacturer, was announced yesterday in this city.

The *Norfolk* from Melbourne has arrived with 60,000 oz. of gold and 150 passengers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market opened active and buoyant, but closed quiet and steady at an advance on the week of ⅛d. @ [illegible]d. for middling American. The sales amounted to 73,500 bales, including about 20,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters. Middling Orleans is called [illegible]. The stock in port was estimated at [illegible] bales, of which 212,000 were American.

At Manchester trade was quiet, but prices were very firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Flour is generally quoted 6d.@1s. higher and very scarce. In regard to Wheat the circulars are very conflicting. The Brokers' Circular, [illegible] and others, say that although very dull at the close, it was 1d.@2d. higher than on the previous Friday. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report an advance early in the week, but a subsequent falling off, and on the whole a partial decline from the quotations by last mail. Corn quiet but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Red Wheat 8s.@9s. 8d.; White, 9s.@9s. 3d.; Western Canal Flour 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 33s.@35s.; Mixed and Yellow Corn 38s.@38s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef dull and drooping, under the influence of large receipts. Pork dull, but unchanged. Bacon in better demand, and tending upward. Lard dull and rather easier.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashes steady at 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for Pots and 43s.@43s. for Pearls. Sugars steadier at former rates. Coffee quiet. Tea in active demand at generally higher rates. Spirits of Turpentine firm, at 38s.@39s. Common Rosin buoyant, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. Oils without change.

London Money Market.

Money continued in good demand, at unchanged rates. Consols left off on Friday at 90½@90¾ for Money, and 90⅜@90⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £272,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report no change and fewer sellers than might have been expected under the New-York advices. Bell & Co. report an extended demand, and instead of any pressure, the supply below the wants of purchasers. A large business was being transacted in Illinois Central Railroad shares, at improving prices.

London Produce Market.

Breadstuffs quiet, and tending downward. Iron quiet at £7 5s.@£7 10s. for Bars and Rails. Sugars steady. Coffee quiet. Linseed Oil steady at 39s. 6d.@40s. Rice—East Indian active and firm. [illegible] Turpentine in more demand at 46s. Tea—Good demand for better descriptions at full prices; common Congou steady at 1s. 2½d.

Lord Brougham.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

It is like old times again to have Lord Brougham addressing a Mechanics' Institute. He is on his own ground there, and is monarch of all he surveys. What he says of himself, too, is perfectly true—"I am myself, and have been all my life, a working man;" and, therefore, on that ground as well, no man has a greater right to address the operatives of Manchester. There is perhaps no man living of whom more feats of labor and triumphs over the frail *physique* of humanity are recorded than of Lord Brougham. Legends of this sort have gathered round him like a Hercules. There is a legend that he once worked six continuous days—i. e., 144 hours, without sleep, that he then rushed down to his country lodgings, slept all Saturday night, all Sunday, all Sunday night, and was waked by his valet on Monday morning to resume the responsibilities of life, and commence the work of the next week. A man must, of course, have a superhuman constitution who can do, we will not say this particular feat, which is perhaps mythical, but feats of this class, and probably the greatness of our great men is quite as much a bodily affair as a mental one. Nature has presented them not only with extraordinary minds, but—what has quite as much to do with the matter—with wonderful bodies. What can a man do without a constitution—a working constitution? He is laid on the shelf from the day he is born. For him no munificent destiny reserves the Great Seal, or the Rolls, or the Chief Justiceship, or the leadership of the House of Commons, the Treasury, or the Admiralty, or the Horse Guards, the Home Office, or the Colonies. The Church may promote him, for it does not signify to the Church whether a man does his work or not, but the State will have nothing to do with the poor constitutionless wretch. He will not rise higher than a Recordership or a Poor Law Board. "But," somebody will ask, "has that pale, lean man, with a face like parchment, and nothing on his bones, a constitution?" Yes; he has—he has a working constitution, and a ten times better one than you, my good friend, with your ruddy face and your strong, muscular frame. You look, indeed, the very picture of health, but you have, in reality, only a sporting constitution, not a working one. You do very well for the open air, and get on tolerably well with fine, healthy exercise, and no strain on your brain. But try close air for a week—try confinement, with heaps of confused papers and books of reference, blue-books, law books, or dispatches to get through, and therefrom extract liquid and transparent results, and you will find yourself knocked up and fainting, when the pale, lean man is—if not "as fresh as a daisy," which he never is, being of the perpetually cadaverous type—at least as unaffected as a bit of leather, and not showing the smallest sign of giving way. There are two sorts of good constitutions—good idle constitutions, and good working ones. When Nature makes a great man, she presents him with the latter gift. Not that we wish to deprive our great men of their merit. A man must make one or two experiments before he finds out his constitution. A man of spirit and mettle makes the experiment, takes himself, and runs the risk as a soldier does on the field. The battle of life and death is often fought as really in chambers or in an office as it is on the field. A soul is required to make use of the body, but a great man must have a body as well as a soul to work with. Charles Buller, Sir William Molesworth, and others, are instances of men whose bodies refused to support their souls, and were, therefore, obliged to give up the prize when they had just reached it. And how many hundreds and thousands, if one but did know them—perish in an earlier stage, before they have made any way at all, simply because, though they had splendid minds, they had very poor bodies? Let our lean, cadaverous friend, then, when the laurel surmounts his knotty parchment face, thank Heaven for his body, which, he may depend upon it, is almost as great a treasure as his mind. He may not have made himself [illegible] but what does [illegible] strong one.

[illegible]

[illegible] arrested on Thursday [illegible] his wife, at Bainbridge, [illegible] suspicion, founded on letters that passed between herself and Cobb, of being an accomplice in the murder.

The new dormitory of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., caught fire on Tuesday and was destroyed with other property; loss, $25,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting in St. John's Chapel.

On Thursday evening the debate on the proposed amendment to the Third Article was resumed. Addresses in support of the change, and adverse to its adoption, were delivered by Hon. Luther Bradish, Dr. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], Mr. Leonard, Dr. Tyng, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Halsey, and others, but no definite action was taken, the subject being left open for discussion the following day.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.

The Convention was opened at 9 A. M., with the usual religious services, the Provisional Bishop, Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. Mr. [illegible] officiating. It being [illegible] Bishop was not entitled.

The [illegible] Hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," was sung by the clerical and lay delegates, as well as by the [illegible] in the galleries. They were led by Dr. [illegible], of Trinity, without organ or choir. The attendance was not so numerous as on the previous day. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] forwarded a communication resigning his position as one of the trustees of the Episcopal Fund, on the ground of absence from the City. The resignation was accepted, and on motion of Dr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Jr., was appointed in his stead.

PURCHASE OF JOURNALS.

Dr. [illegible], the Secretary, reported that in accordance with the power granted him by the Convention he had purchased a complete set of the Journals of the Convention from 1785 to 18[illegible]. He suggested the importance of the safe-keeping of these and other similar documents. He stated that the Rector of Trinity had kindly appropriated a room for this purpose in St. John's Chapel.

On motion of Mr. Hawes the Secretary was empowered to carry out the provisions in this way.

Reports of Committees were then called up.

EPISCOPAL FUND REPORT.

Dr. [illegible] presented this report, from which it appeared that the disposable amount remaining at last report, on bond and mortgage, was $67,500 00; the receipts $11,[illegible]; the expenditures $10,[illegible] 62, leaving a balance of $[illegible] 90.

The accumulated fund was thus stated:

Amount loaned on bond and mortgage	$14,[illegible] 00
Temporarily on demand	[illegible] 00
Balance on hand last year	576 88
Cash, per Treasurer, (contributions from Churches paid at last Convention)	166 26
Cash from Churches	233 90
Interest	836 00
Total	$16,[illegible] 06
Deduct temporary loan and loss on uncurrent bills $[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Total accumulated fund	$16,251 [illegible]

There is $175 due for interest.

The Trustees report that in pursuance of authority given by last Convention, they had renewed the application to the Legislature for the necessary amendment to the act of incorporation, and such amendatory act was passed at last session, authorizing the Trustees to hold and convey any real estate not exceeding $[illegible] in actual value. The Trustees had also procured a copy of the deed of the Episcopal residence, which, with the report, was ordered to be printed in the journal of the Convention.

AGED AND INFIRM CLERGY FUND.

The Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund reported that the amount received during the past year was $10,[illegible] 17. The amount expended for the objects of the Fund was $3,[illegible] 73, leaving a balance since invested of $[illegible]. Amount of investments, $[illegible]. Ten clergymen compose the number to whom annual appropriations are made.

The report was accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the Treasurer's report. The present Diocesan Fund is $[illegible], the balance of $[illegible] having been expended.

The [illegible] Fund had received from this source $[illegible]; mission fund, $416 75; education fund, $[illegible]; Episcopal Fund, $106 26; making a total of $[illegible] received for various purposes, and with the balance on hand accounted for.

[illegible]

On motion of Dr. Haight it was resolved that the Episcopal residence be either sold or leased at a fair rent, to comply with the act of the late Legislature.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Standing Committee on the Theological Seminary reported that the sixty Trustees nominated by the last Convention had been elected.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Fundamental changes in the constitution of the Theological Seminary have been proposed by the General Convention, and are now before the Board of Trustees for their consideration and action; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Seminary from this Diocese be requested to be punctual in their attendance at the meetings of the Board, and to give to the subject of the proposed alterations very serious attention.

[illegible] of the address of the Provisional Bishop which relates to the Seminary, together with the preamble and resolution, be sent to each Trustee from this Diocese.

The report was adopted.

The Convention accepted an invitation forwarded from the Directors of the Crystal Palace to visit the Fair of the American Institute.

[illegible]

The subject of the proposed alteration in the third article was then resumed.

Dr. Vinton moved an amendment that the last clause of the proposed article, "but no deacon who cannot, under the canons, be settled over a parish or congregation shall be a member of the Convention," be struck out. His argument was that as there are three, and not four orders in the Church, by excluding deacons, the latter were placed below the laity, who, as such, were eligible as such to the Convention. It was, also, discouraging to laymen who aspire to be ministers, and who had seats in this Convention, that the moment they became deacons, they became disfranchised. It was the enunciation of a principle peculiarly distasteful to the American mind, and, in matters purely secular, would not be tolerated for an instant.

Rev. [illegible] spoke at considerable length in maintenance of the proposed disqualification. If the door were thrown open to the class of deacons, many of whom were very useful, and therefore not dishonorably [illegible] full literary qualifications, evils would arise of a very grave character. The maintenance of the high character and conservative position of the ministry was essential; the principle would [illegible] fully and clearly maintained that the true interests of the Church had been consulted. It would be confounding education, and the want of education, or equivalent to saying that education was of secondary importance in the ministry. It would be conferring a premium upon ignorance, if not [illegible] much that was closely identified with its study. Would not the admission of these men lead to sweeping and dangerous future [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] said that in this diocese there were 270 parishes. If three deacons were sent, as they would be, from each parish, there would be 810 deacons present at each Convention. They would vote with the clergy, and what would become of the vote of all the presbyters. The whole vote of the presbytery would be swamped and laid at the feet of the deacons.

Dr. Vinton said that these deacons were supposed ineligible, since there was no inherent right which they could plead. Agreeing that all were present by virtue of compact, there were distinctions among priests as also among deacons. Because one class of deacons is disabled from certain things by the canons, is that a reason why they should for such reason be disqualified for other things? The conclusion was unfairly and illogically transferred from one disqualification to another. A man who sat as a layman is to become disqualified if he becomes a deacon, although in reality he has acquired more knowledge. Was he not possessed of the previous fitness and of more?

Dr. [illegible] said such a one cannot sit as a layman, [illegible] he is not a layman. (Laughter.) He has [illegible]

Dr. Vinton, in continuation, said, such men were hung up between heaven and earth, such an one was a nondescript animal, a *tertium quid*, a thing unlike anything upon the earth, or under the earth.—(Laughter.) [illegible] argument that proved too much to [illegible] that the holy work of deacon incapacitated men from the secular business of the Church. If so, the higher clergy [illegible], in whom such duties were intended to be assigned, were less holy men. Who dared to separate all holy works? The work [illegible], and yet the poor deacon is thrust out because his employment being so very holy, he must expect his reward in heaven. He hoped the good feeling of the Convention would take a favorable view of [illegible] an honorable seat [illegible] members of the Convention.

Mr. [illegible] had hoped that the period of repose [illegible] arrived. He regretted the introduction of these amendments which were a direct blow at that equal representation which was the vital principle of the Constitution. He had not been a [illegible] without knowing that there were those who would make some other effort to increase the power of the clerical section of the Convention, and to diminish if not destroy the power of the lay department. That struggle [illegible]. They were prepared to meet it, and he trusted would be found ever successful to defeat it. The introduction of the [illegible] all harmony. He would, therefore, move that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. [illegible] seconded the motion.

[illegible] asked Mr. Jay to withdraw the motion for a moment to enable him to offer an explanation. The proposer agreed to this, provided that the explanation would not again open the question. However, no explanation was offered.

The Chairman said the question of laying the matter on the table, was in order and not debatable.

The question being put, the whole roll being called [illegible] the clergy and lay [illegible] of the churches, the result was as follows: Clergy, ayes 3[illegible]; negative 76. Churches, ayes [illegible]; negative 2[illegible].

Rev. Mr. Hopkins hoped the House would hear one [illegible] his [illegible]. The reverend gentleman [illegible] amid a [illegible] of smiles and laughter. He trusted he should [illegible], for even in the Church of Rome [illegible] was the acknowledged motto of [illegible] whatever might be his [illegible]. He [illegible] that the matter had been argued without much feeling. He did not wonder at it. It [illegible] the "[illegible]" that winced. The higher classes of the clergy were not affected by this proposition. It had been said there was no disgrace in it. He wished the clergy and laity would make this exclusion their own, excluded in a [illegible] for no cause. It had been said the class of deacons are too "ignorant." If they submitted to this inscription of "ignorance" upon their foreheads, by-and-bye it would be found that it was equally applicable to other classes in the Convention. The archdeacons in old days was next in consequence to the Bishop, and where were they now? The priests had robbed the deacons, trampled upon an order established by Christ. How inconsistent, that new deacons were actually eligible to the office of a Bishop, and yet it was attempted to exclude them from the Convention. The office of a deacon in the primitive Church was the connecting link between the Church and the people. The distribution and management of the money was confided to them. Was that a matter spiritual or secular? And yet it was argued here to-day that the duties of a deacon are so purely spiritual that they would be contaminated by any business contentions in any Convention. The very idea of a deacon and of the cure of souls was a flat contradiction to the canons. Priests have the charge of that. To put deacons in charge of a parish was an abuse which ought to be done away with. In England the Archbishop of Canterbury was with the movement for the restoration of the diaconate to their right position, and yet, forsooth, the Convention would reverse that. Was there a fear that the deacons would overpower the priests in the Convention? The fear was idle. Deacons came in slowly—they received no encouragement—there were not half-a-dozen present that day. They did not complain, they hoped to grow under it. Do not let it be said that the new deacons are branded as unworthy, too ignorant, and unfit for a seat at the Board which was specially and legitimately their own. Would it be likely that the presbytery of any Church would send a number of deacons to destroy by their numbers their own influence. If by representation, or selection, so let it be; but he contended for the principle. If the deacons were slaves as absolute, let them have a voice in choosing their masters. Would the Convention let the laity alone elect a Bishop? Why should the deacons be tied hand and foot more closely than others? They know of no crime for which they ought to be expelled. It was well to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it as a giant. Like the "conies" they were but a feeble folk, but they had their habitation in the "rocks."

Dr. Haight said it was not true that the Bishop had given the "cold shoulder" to the deacons. The subject had not been fairly represented by Mr. Hopkins. The Doctor proceeded to state what had been the effect of the canon. The effect of the action of the General Convention had been to change the constitution, and it was for this Diocesan Convention to say whether its fundamental law should be changed by the introduction of a principle which would override existing arrangements. That in substance was the question at issue. There was not the same difference between the two classes of priests and the two classes of deacons, and no argument could be drawn from an attempt at comparison.

A member said: This new class of deacons originated 15 years ago. Its object was to give instruction to the slaves.

Dr. Hawks spoke of the address of Mr. Hopkins. In its practical application that gentleman had been unhappy in assuming a position of antagonism. He admired his zeal and earnestness, but he had not found that when warmth of feeling drew lines of demarcation among the members of the Church, it tended either to the advantage of the Church or of individuals. Deacons are not excluded, they can say "aye or no" and a great deal more, at times. [Laughter.]

The previous speaker had confounded this Convention with the Church. Not even was the General Convention the Church. God forbid that the Diocesan Convention should expel Deacons from the Convention, much less from the Church. All that was intended, or that could be considered, and wrongly considered, as invidious, was the exclusion of a certain class of Deacons from the Convention. The Convention has the presence of Christ, but as a Convention it is an association purely human; now who would say that the Church which also has the presence of Christ is human? If the Convention be a human institution—though not for human ends—it must necessarily be subjected in the formation of its arrangements to sanctions of propriety [illegible] in their authority. He wished to see the order of the diaconate restored; he wished to see it as much as his young brother did, however well and legally qualified he was for the office of priest, as himself had stated. But it must be an educated diaconate. Such men had never been refused admission in any Convention. To close this door instead of throwing it wide open, worked no evil. The Church and the ministry were not shut against this class of deacons, but, (merely on the ground of expediency,) the Convention, as a purely human institution, was closed against them. Left quite at liberty to gain that higher position in the Church to which by their piety they might be now entitled and consequently a seat at that board, which, now for no brand on their character, was prudently denied.

Other members of the Convention were evidently eager to address the Chair, the debate being seemingly far from exhausted in its interest. But the hour of 3 having arrived the Convention adjourned to the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, after the transaction of some informal business and closing religious services, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Central America Disaster.

EXPLANATION OF THE CLOSING OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Argus.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Sept. 2[illegible], 1857.

To the President of the Telegraph Company, Norfolk:

DEAR SIR:—The article you call my attention to was so fraught with palpable falsehood that I thought it unworthy of notice. But since you ask an explanation, I hasten to reply.

Our office hours are from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M., except when called upon to accommodate an anxious public, when we have never refused so to do if timely notice was given, and *always gratis*. If necessary, ample proof of this disposition to accommodate the public can easily be obtained.

On the 18th of September, as usual, we closed at 8 o'clock P. M., there being no business on hand, and no one had called for two or three hours. Mr. Hunter, the agent of the Associated Press at Norfolk, did not notify us during the day that he wanted the office kept open past office hours, *or it would have been done, nor did any one else desire it, or call on us*, nor did any one complain next day. The first intimation I had of want of courtesy, was from a friend.

Mr. Barnard, the agent of the Associated Press at Washington, knows that we have often worked for a Norfolk paper until 11 o'clock at night, for which we made no extra charge, although the operators were entitled to it; and to accommodate the press I send their messages to them at one-fourth the ordinary rates, while I believe all other lines charge them full rates.

Mr. Barnard sent a message to Mr. Hunter on the 18th inst., to give all the important news about the *Central America* at any cost. Mr. Hunter followed Mr. Theodore Payne to the office, who had two private messages of importance for the owners of the steamer, and obtained the privilege of a copy for the press. He prevailed on my assistant in my absence to send his message first. The messages were about fifteen hundred words, and of course took time to send them. They were sent to the press agent in Petersburg, and when received there refused by him, as costing too much. Mr. Payne's messages were consequently detained for the press message, and when his turn came to send through to New-York, the Petersburg and Washington wires broke, and before the Telegraph got to work again, his messages were too late, causing great loss to this office, as the desire to accommodate the press made us delay sending Mr. Payne's messages, which had ample time to reach New-York if they had taken the precedence of the press message, and for which full rates would have been paid.

Every effort was made by me to give entire satisfaction to the public and all concerned, in the speedy communication of intelligence relative to the loss of the *Central America*, and I am utterly at a loss for the motive of the cruel and unprovoked attack upon me from Washington.

Please show this letter to the editors of the *Southern Argus*, and ask them to do me the justice to publish it.

Yours, respectfully,
F. W. LEMOSY.

Why the El Dorado did not take Anybody from the Central America.

Captain Stone makes the following statement, in addition to the one already published:

"Feeling it to be a duty I owe the public and myself, I make a simple, unvarnished statement of facts. I perceive by the public prints that the truth of my previous statements is doubted; therefore I will endeavor to explain more fully. First, I cannot conceive how any man who sails on the high seas could see a vessel in the condition of the *Central America*, as I saw her, and not have every sympathy enlisted to do all in his power for its relief; and that I did do that, every nautical man who has read my statement can plainly see. When I first saw the steamer, I felt sure that she needed all the assistance that I could render, therefore gave the order to the mate, 'Put aside all jobs of work, and clear up decks, for there is business for us to attend to.' This order was immediately obeyed, and all hands were ready for duty before I hailed the steamer. He did not hail me. The person whom I addressed was standing on the quarter. Neither I nor any one on board my vessel, heard the captain of the steamer say they had no boats. I was then on the port tack, and continued so until the steamer's lights disappeared, and not on the starboard tack, as the several passengers affirm, and it does not take much of a nautical man to know when a vessel is on the starboard or port tacks.

I [illegible] through the press that I am willing to abide the decision of any number of nautical men who have read my statements, whether I did or did not do all in my power to aid that steamer's company. My mate and crew have and will are ready to [illegible] all I have said. I have noticed that four of the rescued passengers say that I did not close [illegible] *El Dorado* [illegible] passing the steamer [illegible]. Any nautical [illegible] to take, and had they any knowledge of a seaman [illegible] they would know the difference between [illegible] before the wind and being close-hauled on the wind.

Had I not lain by the steamer that night, in the morning I should have been one hundred miles further to the northward; but the bare fact that I was seen by them in the morning a few miles to the leeward, alone proves that I did lay by the steamer.

But the question is asked, "If the *El Dorado* did lay by the steamer, how came she so far to the leeward in the morning?" The *El Dorado* is a large centre-board vessel, without the centre-board. It was taken out a year since. The answer is sufficient for any nautical man; they at once understand why I could not keep nearer, or to the windward of the steamer in that hurricane-like and heavy gale of wind. The *El Dorado* was drawing but seven feet of water. Until I arrived in Boston I was not sure but I did keep to windward of the wreck; but this is certain, I drove my vessel to the windward all I could in that heavy sea and wind; and if I fell to the leeward, I could not help it, and could not under like circumstances again. My heart and soul, and those on board with me, responded freely to the call of our suffering fellow-creatures, and we gladly did do all in our power to rescue them, and did not square away until after the brig and the *Saxony* did; then I was almost crazy at the thought of so many of my fellow-creatures perishing so near me and I not able to save them, when I had been so sure that I should save them all. The disappointment was so great that for ten days I was unfit for duty, and have not been a well man since, in consequence of the shock to my system.

Should any question the truth of my statements they may know the character I bear by addressing the Selectmen of the Town of Falmouth, Me., or my commission merchant, John B. Sardy, Esq., No. 86 South street, New-York, who has known me from my childhood. I will now leave my proceeding while lying by the *Central America* to the decision of nautical men, and am willing to abide by their decision, and not by the decision of landsmen, who know nor can understand nothing of the case.

SAMUEL D. STONE,
Master of schooner *El Dorado*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *The United States* vs. *Joseph Santos, Vincent Beiro and C. M. Da Cunha*, who were indicted for being engaged in fitting out the brig *Merchant* for a slaving voyage, was called up this morning, having been adjourned until this morning on account of the absence of Santos, without whose presence the District-Attorney was unwilling to go on with the trial.

Mr. McKeon said that he was informed by the Marshal that Santos could not be found, and he should therefore make no opposition to the discharge of the other parties upon their own recognizances, until he could catch Santos; that he should proceed to forfeit the recognizance given for Santos' appearance at the May term of the Court, and should commence suit upon it to test the question whether it was necessary to continue these recognizances from term to term.

This disposition was accordingly made of the case.

ENDEAVOR TO MAKE A REVOLT.

Edward O'Brien and Thomas Henry, part of the crew of the ship *Hero*, were put on trial, charged with endeavoring to make a revolt on board, on the high seas. Mr. Nash appeared for the prisoners. It appeared from the evidence that there was a quarrel between the prisoners and the second mate, and that the first mate, ordering one of them aft, the other said he should not go, and they acted in a violent and threatening way towards the officers. It appeared also that the second mate had on at the time a pair of brass knuckles, and that he had a slung shot in his pocket.

The Jury were kept out until after 5 o'clock P. M., when they announced that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The prisoners were also discharged on their own recognizance.

Timothy Leary was put on trial, charged with appropriating mail bags belonging to the Government. The evidence showed that some 112 mail bags were found in the junk shop which the defendant kept, some of them filled with rags and papers, and some of them under a heap of such rags, that Leary being asked if he would sell any mail bags, said no, that they belonged to the *Journal of Commerce* office.

Mr. O'Rourke, who appeared for the accused, asked the Court to charge the Jury that there was no proof given of any appropriation of the bags under the statute, but the Court declined to take the matter so out of the hands of the Jury.

The defendant called witnesses connected with the offices of the *Courier and Enquirer* and *Commercial Advertiser*, who testified that they had been in the habit of taking old papers to Leary in mail bags, and bringing the bags back again.

The Jury were out some time, but at last brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW RULE IN REGARD TO BONDING VESSELS.

Judge Betts has made the following rule in relation to bonding vessels when attached by the Marshal, which will henceforth require to be done on notice:

Ordered, That hereafter, to obtain the approval of the Judge of this Court of the sufficiency of sureties to bonds or stipulations, offered for the discharge of vessels under arrest upon attachments issued out of this Court, it shall be necessary to give notice in writing (a reasonable time before the application) to the proctor of the libelant in the action, stating the time and place where application will be made for such approval, and the names, occupation and residence of the sureties to be offered; and the application shall be accompanied by an affidavit proving the service of such notice.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

The Power of a Slaveholder to retain his Servants in this State.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—OCT. 2.

Before Full Bench.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—This case was continued to-day. Mr. Evarts continued his argument for the defendant. He spoke for some five hours, on the following points:

MR. EVARTS' POINTS.

First Point.—The writ of *habeas corpus* belongs of right to every person restrained of liberty within this State, under any pretence whatever, unless by certain judicial process of Federal or State authority (1 Rev. St., p. 563, § 21).

This right is absolute (1) against legislative invasion, and (2) against judicial discretion, (Cons. Art. I., § 4, 1 Rev. St., p. 365, § 31.)

The office of the writ is to enlarge the person in whose behalf it issues unless legal cause be shown for the restraint of liberty or its continuation; and enlargement of liberty, unless such cause to the contrary be shown, flows from the writ by the same legal necessity that required the writ to be issued (1 Rev. St., p. 567, § 39.)

Second Point.—The whole question, then, is this: Does the relation of master and slave which existed in Virginia by its laws, attend upon the parties here, they being *in transitu*, so as to furnish such legal cause for restraint of liberty?

I. Legal cause of restraint can be none other than an authority to maintain the restraint which has the force of law within this State.

Nothing has, or can claim, the authority of law within this State, unless it proceeds—

(A.) From the sovereignty of the State, and is found in the Constitution or Statutes of the State, or in its unwritten common (or customary) law; or,

(B.) From the Federal Government, whose Constitution and Statutes have the force of law within this State.

So far as the Law of Nations has force within this State, and so far as "by comity" the laws of other sovereignties have force within this State, they derive their efficacy, not from their own vigor, but by administration as a part of the law of this State. (Story Conf. Laws, §§ 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38. Bank of Augusta vs. Earle, 13 Pet., 519, 589. Dalrymple vs. Dalrymple, 2 Hagg. Consist. Rep., 59.)

II. The Constitution of the United States and the Federal Statutes give no law on the subject.

The Federal Constitution and legislation under it have, in principle and theory, no concern with the domestic institutions, the social basis, the social relations, the civil conditions which exist within the several States.

The actual exceptions are special and limited, and prove the rule.

They are:

1. In reference to the civil conditions obtaining within the States to furnish an artificial enumeration of persons as the basis of Federal representation and direct taxation distributively between the States.

2. In reference to the political rights of suffrage within the States as, respectively, supplying the basis of the Federal suffrage therein.

3. A provision securing to the citizens of every State within every other the privileges and immunities (whatever they may be) accorded in each to its own citizens.

4. A provision preventing the laws or regulations of any State governing the civil condition of persons within it, from operating upon the condition of persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another." (Constitution United States, Art. I., sec. 2, subdivisions 1 and 3; Art. IV., sec. 2, subdivisions 1 and 3.)

None of these provisions, in terms or by any intendment, support the right of the slaveowner in his own State or in any other State, except the last. This, by its terms, is limited to its special case, and necessarily excludes Federal intervention in every other.

III. The common law of this State permits the existence of Slavery in no case within its limits. (Cons. Art. I., § 17, Sommersett's Case, 20 How. St. Trials, 79. Knight vs. Wedderburn, Id., § 2. Forbes vs. Cochrane, 2 B. and C. 448. Shanley vs. Harvey, 2 Eden, 126. The Slave Grace, 2 Hagg. Adm., 113. Story Conf. Laws, § 96. Co. Litt., 124 b.)

IV. The statute law of this State effects a universal proscription and prohibition of the condition of Slavery within the limits of the State. (1 R. St., p. 656, § 1, p. 659, § 16, 2 R. St., p. 664, § 28. Dred Scott vs. Sandford, 19 How. 591–592.)

Third Point.—It remains only to be considered whether, under the principles of the Law of Nations as governing the intercourse of friendly States, and as adopted and incorporated into the administration of our municipal law, comity requires the recognition and support of the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers passing through our territory, notwithstanding the absolute policy and comprehensive legislation which prohibit that relation, and render the civil condition of Slavery impossible in our own society.

The comity, it is to be observed, under inquiry, is of the State and not of the Court, which latter has no authority to exercise comity in behalf of the State, but only a judicial power of determining whether the main policy and actual legislation of the State exhibit the comity inquired of (Story Conf. Laws, § 38. Bank of Augusta vs. Earle, 13 Pet., 589. Dred Scott vs. Sandford, 19 How., 591.)

The Court should declare that the main policy and the actual legislation of this State do not exhibit the comity inquired of.

I. The principles, policy, sentiments, public reason and conscience, and authoritative will of the State sovereignty, as such, have been expressed in the most authentic form and with the most distinct meaning, that Slavery, whencesoever it comes and by whatsoever casual access, or for whatsoever transient stay, shall not be tolerated upon our soil.

That the particular case of Slavery during transit has not escaped the intent or effect of the legislation on the subject, appears in the express permission once accorded to it, and the subsequent abrogation of such permission (1 Rev. St., Part I., Ch. XX., Tit. I., §§ 6, 7. Repealing Act, Laws 1841, Ch. 247).

Upon such a declaration of the principles and sentiments of the State, through its Legislature, there is no opportunity or scope for judicial doubt or determination (Story, Conf. Laws, §§ 36, 37, 38, 24. Vattel, p. 1, [illegible] 1, 2.)

II. But, were such manifest enactment of the sovereign will in the premises wanting, as matter of general reason and universal authority, the status of Slavery is never upheld in the case of strangers, resident or in transit, when the domestic laws reject and suppress such status as a civil condition or social relation.

(A.) The same reasons of justice and policy which forbid the sanction of law and the aid of public force to the prescribed status among our own population, forbid them in the case of strangers within our territory.

(B.) The status of Slavery is not a natural relation, but is contrary to nature, and at every moment it subsists it is an ever-new and active violation of the law of nature.

It originates in mere predominance of physical force, and is continued by mere predominance of social force or municipal law.

Whenever and wherever the physical force in the one stage, or the social force or municipal law in the other stage fails, the status fails, for it has nothing to rest upon.

To continue and defend the status, then, within our territory, the stranger must appeal to some municipal law. He has brought with him no system of municipal law to be a weapon and a shield to this status; he finds no such system here. His appeal to force against nature, to law against justice, is vain, and his captive is free.

(C.) The Law of Nations, built upon the law of nature, has adopted this same view of the status of Slavery, as resting on force against right, and finding no support outside of the jurisdiction of the municipal law which establishes it.

(D.) A State, proscribing the status of Slavery in its domestic system, has no apparatus either of law or of force to maintain the relation between strangers.

It has no code of the Slave-owner's rights or of the slave's submission, no processes for the enforcement of either, no rules of evidence or adjudication in the premises, no guard-houses, prisons or whipping-posts to uphold the slave-owner's power and crush the slave's resistance.

But a comity which should recognize a status that can subsist only by force, and yet refuse the force to sustain it, is illusory. If we recognize the fragment of Slavery imported by the stranger, we must adopt the fabric of which it is a fragment and from which it derives its vitality.

If the slave be eloigned by fraud or force, the owner must have replevin for him or trover for his value.

If the owner die, the Surrogate must administer the slave as assets.

If the slave give birth to offspring, we have a native-born slave.

If the owner, enforcing obedience to his caprices, maim or slay his slave, we must admit the status as a plea in bar to the public justice.

If the slave be tried for crime, upon his owner's complaint, the testimony of his fellow-slaves must be excluded.

If the slave be imprisoned, or executed for crime, the value taken by the State must be made good to the owner, as for private property taken for public use."

Everything or nothing, is the demand from our comity; everything or nothing, must be our answer.

(E.) The rule of the Law of Nations, which permits the transit of strangers and their property through a friendly State, does not require our laws to uphold the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers.

By the Law of Nations, men are not the subject of property.

By the Law of Nations, the municipal law which makes men the subject of property, is limited with the power to enforce itself, that is by its territorial jurisdiction.

By the Law of Nations, then, the strangers stand upon our soil in their natural relations as men, their artificial relation being absolutely terminated. (The Antelope, 10 Wheat., 120, 121, and cases *ut supra*.)

(F.) The principle of the Law of Nations which attributes to the law of the domicile the power to fix the civil status of persons does not require our laws to uphold, within our own territory, the relation of slave-owner and Slave between strangers.

This principle only requires us (1) to recognize the consequences in references to subjects within our own jurisdiction (so far as may be done without prejudice to domestic interests) of the status existing abroad; and (2) where the status itself is brought within our limits, and is here permissible as a domestic status, to recognize the foreign law as an authentic origin and support of the actual status.

It is thus that marriage contracted in a foreign domicile, according to the municipal law there, will be maintained as a continuing marriage here, with such traits as belong to that relation here; yet, incestuous marriage or polygamy, lawful in the foreign domicile, cannot be upheld as a lawful continuing relation here. (Story, Conf. Laws, §§ 51, 51 a, 89, 113, 114, 96, 104, 620, 624.)

(G.) This free and sovereign State, in determining to which of two external laws it will by comity add the vigor of its adoption and administration within its Territory, viz.: A foreign municipal law of force against right, or the law of nations conformed to its own domestic policy under the same impulse which has purged its own system of the odious and violent injustice of Slavery, will prefer the law of nations to the law of Virginia, and set the Slave free.

Impius et crudelis judicandus est, qui libertati non favet. Nostra jura in omni casu libertati dant favorem. (Co. Litt.,) *ut supra.*

On Mr. Evarts' conclusion, it being 3¼, the Court was adjourned until 11 A. M. on Monday, when Mr. Blunt will continue on the same side, and Mr. O'Conor reply.

On Wednesday last, thirty-two young gentlemen were examined for admission to practice at the New-York Bar. Yesterday the examiners reported favorably on the following:

A. C. Anderson, John C. Boyd, Michael Connolly, Edward Chase, Wm. H. Dickenson, Wm. J. A. Fuller, Edmund D. Jay, George H. W. Lockwood, Jr., Wm. Marshall, Asher B. Morgan, Jas. G. Osborne, Gilbert E. Pratt, Roswell M. Sawyer, Edward Browne, Asahel Buck, Wm. B. Carpenter, H. D. Emmons, Jr., Henry E. Howland, Chas. W. Lawrence, D. H. McDonnell, Benj. E. Mackie, Daniel O'Brien, Edw. S. McPherson, Edward Robinson, Jr., Thos. B. Thorpe, John Waite, and one more, who desired that his name might not be published.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Before S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Rasmons and Schoonmaker.

Sentences.—William Jones, convicted of passing several counterfeit threes on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, on the 7th of September, was arraigned for sentence, when his counsel, C. J. Jack, Esq., interposed a plea for a new trial, upon the ground that the evidence did not legally warrant the conviction. The motion was denied and the prisoner sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Francis Germon, convicted of burglary, was sent to the hospital, and his sentence suspended.

James Jones, convicted of petit larceny. Sentence suspended.

Thomas Bonney, convicted of assault and battery. He has been in jail a long time, and sentence was suspended.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—There is but little doing at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and workmen are being discharged almost every week. The *Jamestown* is on the dry dock, undergoing repairs; a small light-ship, intended for the Delaware Bay, is in progress; and the finishing touches are being given to the steamer *Shubrick*, built for the California Light-house Board. This is the total of the work at present on hand, which will all be closed up in a month or two. If, in the meantime, orders are not received for the construction of one of the sloops of war provided for by an act of the last Congress, the yard will be closed, and probably remain so for the winter. This, with the dull times among shipwrights outside, would lead to a state of things greatly to be deplored.

It is expected that the *Shubrick* will be completed in two weeks. This vessel, which is a side-wheel steamer, of 350 tons burthen, is schooner-rigged, and presents a handsome appearance. Her engine, of 130 horse power, was made by James Murphy & Co., Fulton Works, New-York. No opportunity has yet been afforded of testing it. The commander of the *Shubrick* has not yet been named.

The *Seranak* is now ready for sailing, and will probably leave on Monday next. She has her full compliment of men on board, all her stores and an extra supply of coal. It is generally considered that—with her extensive overhauling and thorough refitting, together with new boilers—she is quite as good as if just off the stocks.

The alterations and repairs to the *Jamestown* are to be very extensive. Her planking has been taken off down to the keel, and is now being replaced. Most of her timbers were discovered free from rot, and it was not necessary therefore to remove them.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, and the *Borussia*, for Hamburg, sailed yesterday.

A negro named John Long, his wife, and a negress named Rose, were found concealed on board the British brig *Sigogue*, at Wilmington, N. C., last week, attempting to escape to St. Domingo. John had fixed a comfortable place for himself and wife, and had laid in a store of provisions. He was a stevedore, employed in loading the vessel. He and his wife were the "property" of Mrs. Platt, of Smithville.

CLIRLEHUGH'S WIGS AND TOUPEES ARE the only ones for comfort, durability, lightness, perfect fit and natural appearance; system of measurement sent to any part of the country. No. 132 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

Markets.

Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857—P. M.

ASHES—[illegible] and [illegible]. Pearls, [illegible] Pots, $7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is sparingly inquired for at languid prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10½c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 12c. N. B. Stock of Coffee in Philadelphia Oct. 1, 31,7[illegible] bags in 1857, and 10,[illegible] bags in 1856.

COTTON—Is very dull, neither party evincing any disposition to move at present. Prices are entirely nominal. Owing to the stoppage of the mills in many New-England manufacturing places, Cotton begins to be transported from them to Boston, probably for shipment to Europe. There arrived in Boston on Wednesday, from Saco, Maine, where the mills have stopped, two vessels with over 400 bales of cotton,—the schooner *Leonidas*, FALKER, with 300 bales to Wm. DWIGHT, and the schooner [illegible], HALL, with 100 bales for [illegible].

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¼	12½	12½
Middling	15½	15½	15½	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16½	17
Fair	16½	16½	17	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request, but at lower prices, $3 37½@$4 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are inactive and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite freely offered, especially for cash, at reduced prices, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 7,000 bbls. Our quotations show a wide range—the difference arising mainly from sales for cash and sales effected in the usual way. Towards the close there was a very unsettled feeling in the market, parties disagreeing about prices:

Ordinary State	$4 25@ 4 [illegible]
Straight State	4 [illegible]@ 4 [illegible]
Extra State	4 [illegible]@ 5 [illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 [illegible]@ 4 [illegible]
Superfine Ohio	4 [illegible]@ 4 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	4 [illegible]@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50

Canadian is also dull and lower. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 60@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is depressed and cheaper. Sales 2,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 10@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is pressing on the market at lower and irregular prices, yet the demand is restricted. Sales 24,000 bushels, including White Southern, at $1 15@$1 35; Red do., at $1 10@$1 20; and damaged do., at 65c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at about 70c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Sales of 6,500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 06@$1 12, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 43c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 33c.@38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@35c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good demand at firmer prices. Some 16,000 bushels changed hands at 71c.@73c. for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—River continues in good request for shipment and for local use. Prices range from 50c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs., according to quality.

HIDES—The market remains extremely dull, without any prospect of an immediate change. Sales have been 2,120 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond for export, on private terms; 2,300 Dry Chagres, on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., part at 8c., 30 days and balance; 5,370 Dry Western, 20@22 lbs., part at 21c., 5½ months; 1,145 Rio Hacha, 19 lbs., private terms; 300 Country Slaughter, 58 lbs., 11c., 6 months; 800 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 10c., cash.

HOPS—Appear still inactive at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Continues in limited request at old quotations.

LEATHER—There has been no demand for Sole this week, and the stock has somewhat increased.

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	63,600	7,900
Sales during the week—Sides	60,900	7,100
Stock at the close of the week	138,000	21,300

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for common and $1@$1 05 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans 45c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, and prices generally favor buyers.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in demand, and are quoted steady. Olive is dull and nominal. A limited business has been reported in Linseed at 72c.@73c., and in Lard Oil at $1@$1 10, cash, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly heavy and cheaper. Sales 300 bbls., in small lots, at $23 @$23 50 for Mess; $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$19 75 for prime, ⅌ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 90 bbls., at $14 @$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@ $16 25 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@ 21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1857:

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK. L.	G.	W.	T.	P.	NEW PORK. L.	G.	W.	T.	P.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Is in slack demand at our quotations—$4 25 @$5 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are very dull and buyers have any existing advantage. Sales—170 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 12,273 hhds., 5,0[illegible] bags, and 1,675 boxes.

TOBACCO—Sales are not easily effected, under existing circumstances. Prices are nominally sustained, as factors evince no eagerness to realize. Since Tuesday last, the business has not exceeded 27 hhds Kentucky at 10½@15c., and 125 bales Havana at 30@35c. ⅌ lb. The "Tobacco year" closed on the 1st inst. The following is a comparative statement of the amount of Tobacco inspected in Richmond, Va., during each of the last three years:—

	1854–'55.	1855–'56.	1856–'57.
Total, hhds	32,466	36,090	30,534

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21c. @23c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied but slightly. For Liverpool —Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 5¼d.@6d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer; no objection to a colored person; must be a good cook, and able to do up gentlemen's linen well; wages $7; to save trouble, none need apply that are not fully competent, and able to bring testimonials from their last employer; such only may apply at No. 183 Madison-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock, on Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED States and Canada, [illegible] acquainted with the sick in their respective vicinities, to whom profitable employment [illegible] given. Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] New-York City Post-Office.

WANTED—HELP FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. [illegible] No. 6 [illegible]-av. [illegible]

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] 40,000

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—[illegible]—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guarantee of the [illegible].

[illegible] undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] port yesterday, of the [illegible] Arabia, we received London [illegible] advices to the 19th ult.— [illegible] later than those brought to St. [illegible] by the Jura, and published in [illegible] Tuesday last. The London [illegible] extensively the financial re[illegible] which have lately overtaken us. We [illegible] in another column reviewed their [illegible], and furthermore have devoted considerable space to such extracts from our co[illegible] as will most interest our readers. There is nothing new in the political world of Europe. It is stated that the negotiations for [illegible] the difficulty between Spain and Mexico are progressing favorably. We find many speculations among newspaper [illegible] as to the object of the approaching interview between the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER at Stuttgardt. Some writers [illegible] that after the meeting the royal person[illegible] will proceed together to Paris, where they will be joined by QUEEN VICTORIA.

The most important news brought by the Arabia is contained in the deeply interesting particulars of recent events in India. Accounts of the massacre at Cawnpore show that the victims of NENA SAHIB's treachery [illegible] 88 officers, 190 privates, 190 women and children, and about 400 civilians. After recapturing Cawnpore, General HAVELOCK advanced to Bittoor, where NENA was entrenched, but on his approach, the mutineers retreated without offering resistance. On the 29th of July, General HAVELOCK, having crossed the Ganges, encountered the enemy on the road to Lucknow, and totally defeated an army of 10,000 men with little more than a tenth of its number. The victorious General now pushed on for Lucknow, but [illegible] within one day's march of that place, [illegible] broke out in his little force, and he was obliged to return to Cawnpore—a retrograde movement which is considered the worst feature in the Indian intelligence. It was, moreover, believed that NENA SAHIB's reported suicide was merely a trick to throw the British off their guard.

Turning from this part of India to Delhi, we find that on the 29th of July last, the city had not fallen. The mutineers had made divers [illegible] sorties, in all of which they were repulsed with great slaughter. General REED had relinquished the chief command in consequence of ill-health; it was even reported that he had died. Another, though very doubtful rumor, had reached London via Ceylon, that the ravages of cholera among the troops before Delhi had compelled them to retire. There is a statement made on the authority of the Paris Débats, that the garrison at Agra had been massacred. Fresh mutinies had occurred at Dinapore and other places, and the insurrection had spread into the Bombay Presidency.

Late advices from Mexico state that the Congress met at Puebla on the 14th of September. The Ecclesiastical difficulties in that city and elsewhere in the Republic were of a serious character, and an outbreak was only prevented by military interposition. Reports of another invasion of Sonora from San Francisco, were agitating that State, and the inhabitants had been called to arms. At Guadalajara a revolution of a somewhat formidable character had broken out, and was still in progress at the latest dates.

The money trouble in Wall-street yesterday was increased in the forenoon by the Boston failures of the day before, and the [illegible] of merchants in that City, which it was apprehended might advise a suspension of [illegible]. But there was no cause shown in [illegible] for this concern; the merchants having taken a decided stand in support of the specie basis. There were two or three large failures announced, the heaviest of which was Mr. HENRY CHEEVER, long connected with the Missouri and Rocky Mountain Fur trade. The Stock Board was again depressed, and [illegible] prices prevailed through the day, closing lower on most descriptions previously reported. Two of the banks at Hudson in this State were discredited; also, one in Massachusetts and another in Vermont. The Sub-Treasury again made large disbursements, and more than supplies the demand for Gold made upon the City from other quarters. The Banks discount as liberally to their dealers as promised under the resolution of Tuesday, and there is a more hopeful feeling in regard to the heavy mercantile payments falling due this day.

The general Produce Markets were seriously depressed by the eagerness of factors to realize yesterday. Flour was quite unsettled, having declined 25c.@75c., and in some cases as much as $1 ℔ bbl. Yet the demand was restricted, while buyers obtained supplies at very low rates, including ordinary state Flour at $4 25 ℔ bbl. In the usual way the same [illegible] ranged up as $4 65 ℔ bbl. Wheat was more freely offered at a reduction of about 5c. ℔ bushel. The inquiry was tame. Corn was [illegible] in request at a slight improvement. Provisions were very dull. Pork was [illegible] cheaper, and prices of other articles tended downwards. Cotton and Groceries were [illegible] and languid. No remarkable change in [illegible].

The American State Convention has made the following nominations:

Secretary of State	JAMES MCCURDY SMITH.
Comptroller	LEWIS TAPPAN.
Attorney-General	GEORGE T. VAGHAN. [illegible]
State Treasurer	C. D. B. MILLS.
State Engineer	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	J. C. HARRINGTON.
State Prison Inspector	J. C. DELONG.
Judge of Appeals	BERIAH GREEN.

Inquiry has recently been made at the General Land Office, as to whether a number of persons forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the Graduation act for the benefit of settlers on the public lands, not for their individual good, but for that of the common interest. To this inquiry a negative answer has been returned, on the ground that the act was intended for actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not for speculators—the rights given to it being personal only.

A gentleman lately arrived at Lexington, Mo., from Salt Lake, states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridger, with the expressed intention of defending it against the United States troops.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned last night sine die. Previous to adjournment the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese delivered an address, in the course of which he remarked that he should probably never address them in that capacity again. His remarks were received with a solemnity and sadness that told well for the intimate and cordial relationship established between the Reverend Prelate and his clergy.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the Erie Railroad at Clinton Hall last evening, called for the purpose of inducing unprotected bondholder and others to subscribe to the proposed new loan. A large Committee volunteered to solicit subscriptions.

The LEMMON slave case was continued yesterday. Mr. EVARTS, for this State, delivered an argument of five hours in length, after which the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

The London Press on our Money Panic.

The Arabia brings the English commentary upon the first of the present financial troubles in this country. The same steamer, it will be remembered, went out the day succeeding the noted Tuesday of September 1, when the panic in Wall-street took the turn of a bank excitement. The events of that day, succeeding to the previous extraordinary depreciation in money values, were not received on the other side without astonishment, of course. But they were immediately suggestive of the right commentary. An enlarged intelligence about American financial affairs, and something akin to intuitive sagacity, enabled the leading London journal, both in its editorial and city (or money) department, to trace effect to cause, and to weigh with a righteous judgment the systematic efforts of bad men and desperate gamesters on this side to sport with and depreciate and malign the highest and in many, if not most instances, truest credits of their own country, to its ruin at home and scandal abroad.

The mismanagement and errors of judgment and haste in our railways, which may have given plausibility to some of these attacks, without, however, justifying their fierceness, are not spared or treated too kindly by our London cotemporaries. But that which was seized upon here to point the envenomed shaft against particular lines, and incessantly used to destroy confidence in all—we mean their unfunded indebtedness pressing for payment—is regarded as a misfortune to which all railway corporations are occasionally subjected, English as well as American. The thought of making this misfortune the ground of attack upon their vital good name or credit, and the text for an indiscriminate proclamation of general bankruptcy against the entire system, would never occur to an English journalist, or if occurring to the least scrupulous, (or, if you please, most abandoned,) of the class, would not be tolerated in its unlicensed and reckless expression by the English public. The case which occurred here to one of our most important as well as costly lines on the 1st of September, of wanting half a million of dollars to meet its engagements at a time of severe pressure, is aptly likened by one of the London commentators upon the cause of panic, to a popular commotion at the doors of GLYN's banking-house, to know if the banker would advance the interest on the Great Northern Company's debentures! The contrast might be made even stronger in the case of the Great Western of England, where the income of the concern, by alleged extravagance, under the arbitrary rule of a single head, was reduced to one per cent. per annum. It had previously stood at only two and a half per cent, and the stock at sixty-four per cent. market value. The developments at the half yearly meeting in regard to the mismanagement of Mr. SAUNDERS, and the resulting nominal dividend of half per cent., were alike unwelcome, and provocative of severe animadversion. But the property, involving twenty millions sterling, was not pronounced as ruined. Its debentures and preference shares were not denounced as next to worthless, and its common stock wholly so. On the contrary, while the management was held to public account for its abuses, the values of the Company were measured by the intrinsic character of the property. The debentures and preferred shares were unaffected in the market; the common stock fell from sixty-four to fifty-nine per cent. How different the treatment here of certain lines which have been brought into trouble, temporarily, by the gross blunders of their management. Their common shares have been almost blotted from the Stock list. A single cipher represents, to-day, the value placed upon them at the disastrous end of a crusade against railway credit, as unexampled as it is unpardonable. And yet the property stands the same as ever, important highways to our immense trade with the West, with the near prospect of increasing revenues, and capable by reform of management and the trustful indulgence of the public, to earn an honest dividend for both stock and shareholders. On the English side we have a fall of five ℔ cent.; on our own a fall of fifty-five! And the circumstances almost a parallel.

There is another point in the London commentary upon our affair of the 1st September which will attract notice, as showing the quick appreciation on the other side of the remorseless as well as wicked purpose of our panic and revulsion architects. The railways were floored. One of them had been protested; another brought down to beg the loan of its September interest from door to door in Wall-street. That game, therefore, had been played out. Other victims were to be sought for, and the gamesters and their whippers-in were not long in pointing the popular distrust to three of the oldest and highest, and heretofore esteemed worthiest of our moneyed corporations. The attack, which justly excites the astonishment of the London Press and provokes a very pointed allusion to Newgate, followed on the morning of the 2d of September. It was remarked upon here, at the time, but patiently borne, as it would not have been in a less tolerant community of merchants and bankers.

Again: The honest expedient, or, rather, honest right of the Illinois Company to remove the burthen of a floating debt, which, under the distrust brought upon its credit by the published intimation that the amount was ruinous, is differently appreciated in England, where more than half of the proprietary reside. A number of these gentlemen had recently been in this country, and carefully surveyed the whole property, its landed estate and railway, from Chicago to Cairo. They had anticipated the pecuniary wants of the board of management before the Arabia arrived out, and had recommended a loan of a million of dollars, the same [illegible] for half this sum was dispatched by the previous steamer. But on hearing, that a direct assessment of ten dollars the share had been made by the board, they applaud the order, and the stock advances in London on a decline of fifteen per cent. in New-York. They neither deemed their property "ruined," or discredited by the prompt measure taken here to remove all cavil as to the prompt payment of its unfunded debt.

We again commend the extracts in another place to the considerate and careful attention of our own business people. The lesson should not be lost upon them at this particular juncture. Perhaps the subsequent instalments of our unreasoning panic which have gone out, may not be so indulgently received. Possibly they may work mischief to the good standing at home of some of the staunchest friends of American credit in England. But they will be thoroughly understood, nevertheless—after the first shock or surprise is over, at all events—and the world of commerce between the United States and Great Britain will move on as usual, whether our panic-stricken bankers of to-day, in Wall Street, will it so or not. If they have the metal of true men, and the pride of earnest patriots, they will profit by this first straightforward and practical response from their transatlantic correspondents.

Affairs in India.

The Arabia has brought us not only fuller details of the news furnished in brief by the troop-steamer Jura, but also later tidings from India, of an import less encouraging to the English cause.

The story of the splendid victories of General HAVELOCK is confirmed in all particulars, and had no enemy save NENA SAHIB and his faithless followers appeared in the way of that heroic officer, the news of the relief of Lucknow would probably have come to us accompanied with the intelligence of a forced march upon Delhi, and reasonable anticipations of the speedy fall of that fastess of disaffection.

General HAVELOCK, it appears, left Allahabad on the 9th of July, with a force of 1,800 European bayonets, supported by 800 Sikhs. With this small army he pushed on through a country infested by hostile Sepoys, and under a July sun, to encounter a force of exactly ten times his own strength, and composed of troops trained in the tactics of European warfare and armed with English weapons.

The first encounter took place on the 12th at Futteypore, and resulted, after an engagement of three hours duration, in the total route of the Sepoys with the loss of 12 guns. On the 15th, the Sepoys were again overtaken, posted in two fortified positions, which were successively attacked with the bayonet and stormed. On the 16th, the soldiery of NENA SAHIB received the coup de grâce. They were stationed with two heavy batteries in front of Cawnpore. Their flank was turned by a march executed at high noon, and the Highlanders of General HAVELOCK "breaking like a pack of hounds," in an instant swept them into headlong flight, and taking all their guns, that night occupied Cawnpore. Giving but a brief respite to his men, General HAVELOCK, on the 29th, found himself the victor in a fifth battle, and the captor of fifteen additional guns at a spot distant twenty miles from Cawnpore, on the road to Lucknow. But here he was assailed by an irresistible foe. The cholera broke out with severity among his over-excited and exhausted troops, and he was obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, where, however, he expected immediate reinforcements from General NEILL, the conqueror of Allahabad, and whence he doubtless emerged at the first possible moment to resume his brilliant and indeed almost unparalleled career.

The news from other parts of India is less favorable to the progress of the British arms than these tidings of Gen. HAVELOCK. No positive losses seem indeed to have been sustained excepting in the case of a foolish attack, foolishly managed, upon a body of mutineers at Dinapore. But while the besieging army at Delhi, and the besiegers at Lucknow and Agra still held their own, the prospects of capture in the one case and of relief in the others had not materially brightened. It was indeed reported that Gen. REED had died before Delhi, and that Agra had surrendered to the Sepoys, but these reports lacked confirmation. Mutiny, too, had broken out in an isolated station of the Bombay Presidency, and general anxiety was felt throughout India with regard to the probable effects of the approaching Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrum upon the Mussulman population. But the European forces had been already strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements amounting to nearly twenty thousand men, and the authorities throughout the Peninsula were taking a higher tone of confidence and pursuing more determined measures than ever.

The actual status of affairs there may be thus briefly summed up. Cawnpore, which is really a European city, and commands the most important lines of communication between the mutinous Northwestern districts, and Allahabad which holds the river open to Calcutta, were in the possession of the British, and under the command of officers, whose conduct has already won for them a historical name. The Governor-General, Lord CANNING, was justifying the highest hopes of those who desired to see his father's glory revived in him—and Lord ELGIN had arrived from China to assist the Indian Government with his practical counsels. The English armies had been everywhere successful in open conflict, and the tide of recruits had already made itself felt; while the most powerful of the native princes, JUNG BAHADOR, of Nepaul, the Napoleon of North India, had declared in favor of England, and had dispatched 8,000 of the troops whom he has been training for the last six years, to the assistance of General REED at Delhi.

On the other hand, the long resistance of Delhi, and the delay in the relief of Lucknow and Agra, were calculated to inspirit the mutineers, to rally the Mohammedan population more emphatically to their side, and thus to render the struggle at once more protracted, more bloody and more expensive.

One feature of the Arabia's intelligence, however, is particularly gratifying. It appears that the account of NENA SAHIB's suicide was circulated by himself, with the object of facilitating his escape, and that he is still at large. If this be so, there is still a hope that human justice may not, after all, be cheated of its dues in the case of this atrocious scoundrel, for whose crimes an impersonal abhorrence been felt in this country, which hardly needed to be exasperated by the knowledge that among the victims of his nameless treachery and brutality must be numbered a countrywoman of our own, a young and lovely American lady, well known in this City, the daughter of a most respectable family in a neighboring State, and the wife of an American missionary in India. Of herself and her husband the horrible fate may be conjectured, but cannot be described. From another of our fellow-citizens, who fortunately escaped with life out of the fiery furnace of Allahabad, Mr. HAY, now on his way to this City in the steamer Argo, we may expect to receive full details of the terrible tragedies enacted in the East Indian dominions of England, as well as very valuable information in regard to the origin and general progress of the Mohammedan rebellion;—for each mail which comes from the East makes it more and more clear that this is the name which properly befits this great uprising of the Sepoys in Bengal.

Party Platforms.

The Anglo-Saxon race and civil liberty in modern times, owe more to prominent and strongly-marked individuality of character, than to any other incidents in their growth and history. We are what we are mainly because, from the battle of Hastings to the battle of Bunker's Hill, our ancestors were careful to make the individual man something of vastly more importance than the State. Our laws and Constitution owe their best and noblest features to the fact that the welfare and happiness of each subject or citizen, and not the people en masse, has been the prime object kept in view. Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus, each were all enacted, not for the glory of the British empire, but for the comfort and security of BROWN and JONES. HAMPDEN went into the field not so much from devotion to his country as to vindicate the right of ROBINSON not to pay ship-money against his will. Our forefathers rose in arms, not with the view of making a mighty republic, but of securing for each citizen complete control over his own property. Dip into what page we will of our history, the story is still the same. In this lies our superiority in political organization, and in the real elements of progress over all the republics of ancient times. In Greece or Rome the individual lived for the benefit of the State. In America and England the State exists for the benefit of individuals. No other theory of civic rights and duties is compatible with the sure and lasting enjoyment of freedom. Every other theory leads sooner or later to despotism or downfall. Merge the man in the mass, and the State soon becomes an army, and asks for a commander-in-chief. Russia is a great empire, but what is a Russian? France is glorious, but who would be a French citizen? Make the crowd omnipotent, and the man nothing, and the crowd itself will soon degenerate into a blind horde, led by knaves, and swayed by base passions.

That there are tendencies amongst us within the last thirty years to cast the whole community in exactly the same mould, and ostracize any one who dares to have a wart the more or a mole the less, it is impossible to deny. One of the dangers to be feared from a government of majorities, is unquestionably the destruction of individual independence, and a consequent marked deterioration in political thinking. We have sought to erect bulwarks against this in the shape of Constitutions, and thus protect the minority from the storms of popular passion and prejudice. So far as regards our rights and liberties, this expedient has proved, amply successful. No man in the community has much to fear from the malice, or rapacity, or fanaticism of legislation, and in the field of thought, the traditions of our race have hitherto bid defiance to the novelty of our position, and the peculiarities of our social organization. Some men amongst us are still confessedly and notoriously of some account and some value, even when they speak their own sentiments, and come before the world in their own character. In aristocracies the law puts the nobles on a pedestal, and clothes them with a dignity purely personal. We have had our nobles too, but they were noble in the right of their own worth and own talents, and there was a time when the growth of such men was encouraged, and their appearance hailed with acclamation. But the times are changed of late years. Democratic views are carrying us a trifle further than our warmest admirers ever intended us to go. Distinctions of rank and position have been all abolished. Every public servant, or nearly every one, has been made dependent on the people for his election and continuance in office, and this is all right. But we have gone a step further. We seem to have determined that those whom we employ in the service of the State shall not simply obey our orders, but think our thoughts. We have completely merged the executive and the deliberative departments of the government. We have converted our statesmen into machines for the dropping of votes into the ballot-box. The result is that the selection of gentlemen or men of even decent education for legislative functions, is becoming sheer and willful extravagance. As soon as a "Convention" provides a "platform," Irish hodmen sent to Congress could do the rest pretty nearly as well as WEBSTER or CALHOUN. As soon as the constituencies all over the country declare that the one requisite for the performance of legislative functions, is the strict and literal adoption of a political creed and programme drawn up by somebody else, a man with a particle of individuality, the smallest love of truth, or of originality, the smallest faith in the value of discussion and reflection, stultifies himself and damages the country by accepting a mission which entails mental and moral emasculation.

"Platforms," as Mr. BANKS ably remarked in his recent speech at Springfield, are admirable things to draw men together and bind them in a common work for a common object. But as soon as they take the form of tests for representatives, as soon as all men who aspire to a seat in Congress are obliged to perform Mr. BUCHANAN's feat of "standing upon every plank" of them, they become both a nuisance and a disgrace. They force us to select, our legislators, the men who have to deal with the issues which stir the lowest depths of the national heart, who have to evolve, from the chaos of conflicting interests and of crude notions, the ideas which are to serve the national aim, and shape the national destinies, not from among the [illegible] the wise heads and pure hearts, but from among the unscrupulous, the needy, the fanatical and the ambitious. Parties, as at present organized in this country, bid fair to drive from the political arena every man who has either thoughts or principles of his own, and to make a statesman's mission the task of political scavengers. Alderman WILLIAM WILSON could stand upon a platform, and upon every plank of it, with just as much efficiency as HENRY CLAY. For this duty neither gifts nor graces are necessary—neither eloquence, nor training, nor principle. We are declaring war against our great men, and if we only maintain the conflict with our present weapons, in another generation few of the race will be found in Washington.

A Curious Case of Identity.

A most extraordinary trial—one that may fairly rank among the causes célèbres of the day—has just taken place in Cayuga, Canada West. On the night of the 18th of October, 1854, an atrocious murder was perpetrated in Haldimand County under the following circumstances: A gang of five highwaymen, who had previously committed many depredations in the neighborhood, appeared, after dark, at the residence of JOHN H. NELLES, a highly respectable citizen of the County. They agreed together that WILLIAM TOWNSEND, their recognized leader, should first enter the house alone; and, in pursuance of this plan, having disguised himself with false moustache and whiskers, TOWNSEND knocked at the door. It was opened by Mr. NELLES in person, for all the other inmates appear to have retired to bed. The highwayman, as soon as he obtained admission, demanded gold, and being refused, a scuffle ensued in which Mr. NELLES was shot dead by TOWNSEND. The rest of the gang now entered, and completed the robbery over the dead body of their victim.

Of the four men implicated in this crime, one was killed by the policeman who attempted to arrest him; two were tried, convicted, and hung for the murder; and one, a lad of nineteen, was spared and admitted as evidence for the prosecution. TOWNSEND, then a young man of one-and-twenty, escaped by shooting the officer who endeavored to effect his capture. It was in vain that every effort was subsequently made to discover his place of concealment. A very large reward was offered for his apprehension, and when months and years elapsed, without any tidings of his whereabouts, people had almost ceased to remember the incidents of the murder and the other stories that were wont to be told of his crimes. Three years passed away, at the end of which time public excitement was suddenly revived on the subject. TOWNSEND, it was asserted, had been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. He was examined there, and being identified as the murderer and robber of NELLES by many witnesses, he was brought to Canada and has recently undergone his trial in the county where his numerous offences were perpetrated. Hundreds of persons visit him in prison, but, strange to say, public opinion is completely and hopelessly divided as to whether he is or is not the murderer of NELLES. On this point the whole evidence of the trial has turned. There is abundance of proof that JOHN H. NELLES was murdered and robbed by one WILLIAM TOWNSEND, but is the prisoner that man? Twenty-six witnesses brought up by the prosecution, swear positively that he is. Among these witnesses are some of the most respectable inhabitants of the county. They identify marks on the prisoner's body. Many of them have known TOWNSEND from childhood, and all certify to his identity, though they state that he is somewhat altered in appearance. The accomplice who was pardoned, delivers his testimony in a clear, straight-forward way. He minutely describes the details of the murder, and, after a long and searching cross-examination, his assertion that the prisoner is actually TOWNSEND, the principal actor in the crime, is not in the remotest degree shaken. The same remarks apply to other witnesses. Men and women—the prisoner's old associates—are put upon the stand, and they, too, swear to his identity without prevarication or hesitation. In every respect, therefore, the proof seems complete, and the prisoner hopelessly convicted of the murder with which he is charged.

But the defence is now opened. Witness after witness appears, and solemnly declares that the prisoner is not the murderer TOWNSEND. He does not even resemble him, they say! TOWNSEND's hair was black and straight; the prisoner's, though very dark, has a slight curl. TOWNSEND had small black eyes, a low forehead, and heavy eye brows;—the prisoner's eyes are blue and prominent, his forehead is high, and his brows are by no means remarkable. TOWNSEND, they continue to assert, had no such marks as those that appear on the prisoner's person. As the defence progresses the mystery deepens. TOWNSEND's mother and sisters are examined and cross-examined with all the ingenuity that counsel can devise; but they are cool and perfectly unmoved. They swear, unhesitatingly, that the prisoner is no relative of theirs. His own demeanor is a model for men in his trying position. He is imperturbable, and calmly submits to the examination of his body. His defence is purely a negative one; he does not say who he is, or where he comes from; he simply says: "I am not TOWNSEND." His appearance and demeanor are not prepossessing, and when arrested in Cleveland, a loaded revolver and three bowie knives are found upon his person. Nevertheless, upon the evidence presented, it was almost impossible that the Jury could find a verdict. They were unable to agree. In the meantime the prisoner has been remanded, and whatever his name be, he will now be tried for the murder of the policeman whom he is alleged to have killed in order to effect his escape. Curious revelations are expected.

Political.

The American State Central Committee of Maryland has issued a very long address to the people in regard to the coming election. It is devoted mainly to local questions, especially to events connected with the recent riots in Baltimore, the responsibility for which it charges upon the Democratic party. The calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution is presented as one of the leading issues of the canvass. The National Administration is severely denounced as weak and unprincipled; the subject of Slavery in Kansas or elsewhere is not introduced at all.

[illegible]

The failure of the great [illegible] of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., in Massachusetts, has [illegible] upon that ex[illegible] Lowell. These towns have centered the [illegible] interests of Massachusetts. They have literally lived by the spindles. The mills of the Merrimac, which have ground out gold for the great capitalists by whom they were built, have ground out bread for thousands of laboring men and women. To check the revolution of their busy engines, is to touch the heart-strings of hundreds of human beings, and to paralyze whole communities. The [illegible] and undescribed consequences of such a failure, can only be likened to the work of a conflagration or a bombardment. Nay, a conflagration or bombardment might be less disastrous. For then there would be the work of reconstruction to be commenced as soon as the worst of the calamity was over. But upon the crash of these great mills follows a silence of stagnation, and stagnation in such a case means starvation. Not metaphorical starvation; not such starvation as MARIE ANTOINETTE fancied of when she wondered why the want of bread could not be made good with cake, but literal starvation,—such starvation as the [illegible] MARIE ANTOINETTE knew when [illegible] niches in the church of the [illegible].

The distress consequent upon the special catastrophes of Massachusetts corporations will be felt with peculiar bitterness in the two cities we have named. For these cities have subsisted upon one specific industry. They have prospered upon spinning, just as the people of Ireland formerly fed themselves upon the potato. And like the people of Ireland, they must now reap the consequences of a social economy so mistaken and so dangerous. These consequences will doubtless be but temporary in the one case as they have been in the other; nor should we anticipate for a New-England population anything like the prostration which in 1847 made Ireland the Niobe of nations. But they will be very hard to bear, and the near approach of winter makes the contemplation of them more sombre.

Nor will Massachusetts be alone in her sorrow. The shock has been felt in Rhode Island with tremendous force; while from Pennsylvania we hear of the discharge and dispersion of whole villages of manufacturing operatives.

In this City, also, quite a large number of publishing houses, foundries, and other manufacturing concerns have greatly curtailed their business operations, and hundreds and thousands of laborers lose the employment from which they have hitherto derived their support.

These facts show precisely where these frequent failures, the report of which creates so much public excitement, are really felt. It is not the great merchant or manufacturer, whose difficulty excites so much public sympathy, that really feels the weight of the catastrophe which has overtaken him. It is doubtless a grievous thing to lose business standing, social position, and the name of being a prosperous and a wealthy man. But many things yet remain to such persons, in spite of the severest and most disastrous reverses. They will still have the comforts of home, and very few among them will experience any serious deprivation of the luxuries to which they have been accustomed. Business failures seldom sadden the hearthstone of the business man. But when laboring men lose their employment they lose everything. They lose what has given them and their families food and clothing. "Stopping" to them is more than the suspension of payment;—it is the supply of bread for their wives and children, which stops. It is not simply a question of reputation or of standing, but of life itself. Few of those among them who have families have been able to save from their earnings anything for such contingencies, and so general and widespread a financial whirlwind as now sweeps over the country is for them a blasting simoom, bearing death upon its wings.

The prospects of the Winter for the laboring classes are indeed gloomy enough. Fortunately the price of provisions is quite certain to fall, and it will not cost as much to live as it has done for two or three years past. But where one has no money at all, it matters little what the price of the necessaries of life may be;—they are as really beyond his reach when low as when they are high. And of the hundreds of thousands whom the distress of the times will throw out of employment, the great majority have nothing whatever to fall back upon, and must inevitably suffer beyond estimate during the coming Winter.

It is not easy to suggest any remedy for such a state of things, nor is it easy to say that any can be found. But whenever a large manufacturing establishment can go on by reducing wages, it should be done. It is far better that a thousand men should continue to work at even half pay, than that half of them should be sent adrift and deprived of all resources. A general reduction in the price of wages would be preferable to the dismissal of a large portion of the laboring classes from employment. This matter deserves the attention of the various Trades' Unions which exist in the country, and which have a good deal of influence over the rate of wages. By a timely and voluntary reduction of the general scale, they may be able to save the great mass of those they represent from absolute privation and suffering.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.—Boston, it appears, finds time in the midst of her financial troubles to bewail the loss of a great man, whose death is thus announced:

"DIED—Major GEORGE RICE, aged [illegible] years. He was a dignified person, well posted up in public affairs. Being in Paris many years ago and wishing to see the Emperor NAPOLEON he, Yankee-like, climbed the wall of the Tuileries. For this crime he was imprisoned in the Bastile, but was soon afterward liberated."

The death of a man who contrived to get himself shut up in the Bastile, at least fifteen years after that disagreeable edifice was destroyed, and for the crime of climbing on a wall which never existed to see an Emperor who spent more time in the open air than ever sovereign did before or since his time, really is a public calamity, and we sympathize with our Athenian neighbors in their affliction.

From Port au Prince—Sickness Among the Shipping.

The Brig Ashby, (British,) Captain CLEMENTS, arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, from Port au Prince, and reports that there was much sickness prevalent there when he sailed. Two men belonging to the Ashby have died of fever, and the mate is now lying very sick. The vessel is detained at Quarantine, and will go to the lower anchorage.

Police Intelligence.

[illegible] Goods—The Man Hunter—[illegible] Gang—Thos. H. Finley, who has been employed about a year as clerk in the [illegible] goods store of Mr. M. Egan, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., was arrested yesterday charged with [illegible] $2,015 worth of goods from his employer. For several months goods had been missing from the store, but the proprietor was unable to fasten the guilt upon any of his clerks. Finley, who has been arrested, was the last one he thought of suspecting. The proprietor instead made him his first confidant as to the larceny, and consulted with him as to the best plan for detecting the culprit. Through the advice of Finley one clerk and the porter were dismissed, as probably the guilty parties. Goods continued still to be taken away, when at length suspicion fell on Finley. When arrested Finley had concealed in his pockets and about his person several articles, valued at $15, which he had purloined during the day with a view to carrying them away. Upon searching his rooms at No. 206 Allen-street, $2,000 worth of crape shawls, embroideries, lawns, silks, linens and other costly goods were found. They had all been packed up in trunks ready to be removed. Mr. Egan had the goods—all of which he identified as his own—carried back to his store, and Finley was taken before Justice [illegible], at the Essex-street Police Court, and committed for trial. The accused was detected just in time, for on Monday next he was intending to start for Charleston, S. C., carrying his plunder with him to a fair business on his own hook. He had arranged with his employer to leave and gave out that his health required that he should go South. As his health really was delicate, and as he appeared honest and above suspicion, the story was readily believed, and with Mr. Egan's regrets at losing so efficient and trustworthy a clerk.

[illegible] of Keeping a Mistress.—Franklin Hopper, one of the clerks of Baldwin, Starr & Co., No. [illegible] Park-place, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled from his employers, during the last few months, $2,000 in cash. Hopper had the keeping of of the sewing girls connected with the establishment, and, by making false entries of the amounts paid out, succeeded on each pay-day in reaping a snug sum for himself. The young man—a young he is—was taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up in the Tombs to await his trial. The accused has been living "fast," kept a fast woman, and drove occasionally his fast horse over the Bloomingdale road. His moderate salary of $12 a week would not much more than pay his board and washwoman. "Keeping a woman," he confesses, was his [illegible].

Associating with Doubtful Company.—James Brown, a bachelor shoemaker, who occupies a very comfortable room at No. 492 Pearl-street, late Thursday night invited two girls of doubtful character, named Jane Holmes and Catharine Brown, to partake of some refreshments and lager-bier with him. The young ladies gladly accepted the invitation, and upon the solicitation of Brown, subsequently repaired to his room with him. They were here hospitably treated to some excellent brandy and cold chicken. Brown got sleepy after a while and lay down. About 3 o'clock in the morning his lady guests woke him up, and said they must leave, which request he politely showed them to the door, and locking them out, returned to his couch and slept till daylight. On getting up, Brown swears that he missed his money; he swears that he had the money when he entered the room the night previous; he further swears that the girls robbed him. Jane and Catharine were yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, and fully committed to answer the charge.

Porter-House Fight.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Hawley, keeper of a junk shop at No. 41 Baxter-street, entered the porter-house of John McIntyre, in Centre-street, near Leonard-street. Some difficulty occurred between Hawley and the proprietor of the porter-house, when McIntyre struck Hawley with a club over the head, knocking him senseless to the floor, afterwards beating him on the head and kicking him. Some of Hawley's friends conveyed him to his residence, where he now lies in a critical state. McIntyre has not been arrested thus far. The coroner has been requested to hold an *post-mortem* examination, and will do so to-day. Hawley had been to a "wake," and stopped into McIntyre's place on his way home.

A Bold Thief.—Thursday afternoon, while the cargo of the clipper-ship *Andrew Jackson* was being discharged at the foot of East-street, East river, an adroit thief slipped on board and stole a bag of wool, valued at $60. He pitched his plunder into a row-boat, and had got some distance away before he was detected. Officer Boyd pursued the rascal in a small boat, but the thief had too much the start, and landed at Williamsburg in advance of him. He left, however, his boat and booty, both of which the officer took in his possession, to be returned to their owners.

Carman Killed by his Horse.—As a carman named Frederick Fisher, in the employ of Harris, Graham & Co., No. 176 Clinton-street, was yesterday afternoon driving his horse up Centre-street, near Howard-street, the horse took fright and ran away. Fisher jumped off his cart and seized the animal by the head, when another vehicle came in collision with him, knocking him down. After he was prostrate his own horse commenced stamping upon his head violently with his fore feet, producing a fracture of his skull and causing instant death. The body was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was a German, and leaves a wife and four children, residing at the corner of Jackson and Water streets.

An Untimely Arrival.—Mrs. Susan McGee, who resides at New-Bedford, Mass., arrived in this City Thursday night and proceeded to look after the residence of some of her friends up-town. She was suddenly taken ill and upon calling for assistance was carried to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, where the pangs of travail came on and before a physician arrived she gave birth to a plump boy. She was removed to the Lying-in Asylum, Bellevue Hospital.

Found Deranged.—A respectably dressed man, aged about 40 years, was found about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, wandering through the streets of the Third Ward in a deranged state of mind. He could give no account of himself. He was taken to the Station-House, where he is still kept in the hope that his friends may identify him.

Attempt at Suicide.—Mary Sherwood, an Irish girl, 19 years of age, was discovered last evening in Washington-place, suffering from the effects of laudanum. She was removed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and a physician called, who succeeded in removing the laudanum from her stomach. She said she was tired of life, but refused to state what induced her to attempt self-destruction.

Accident at the Crystal Palace.—A colored man named Chauncy Williams had his right leg broken and was seriously injured internally from a timber falling upon him at the Crystal Palace. He was removed to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

A Retired Physician, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and neices, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. Henry, No. 101 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddaires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

The Hats that Knox Makes.—Everybody has has heard of the Hat Manufactures Knox, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, and everybody has admired his Hats. His Fall style is remarkably tasteful, and there is but one opinion as to their excellence. The store is worth a visit if only to examine the vast variety of his Hats, Caps, &c., for they are really among the most tasteful and beautiful articles of the kind that we have ever seen.

[Advertisement.]

Where do the Naiads Dwell?—Beneath the river's wave and the blue Ocean's billow. Would you see their homes, in all their glory, with the sportive fish, the beautiful marine plants, the life active in the dark depths where the sun never shines and men never walks? Go and examine the admirable Aquaria or Crystal tanks at Barnum's Museum. You may also hear that latest wonder, the Welsh Nightingale this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
Consultations may be had daily,
Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Office No. 408 Broadway.
H. Ransom, M. D. R. Hunter, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The ladies, whose delicate taste in the choice perfumery is so well known, pronounce Murray & Lanman's Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Oil Improved.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all the Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

Daniel Wadsworth & Co.
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Ferry-st

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Machines with New Improvements.—C. R. Woodworth & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Run upon a Savings Bank.—A large number of small depositors in the Williamsburg Savings Bank, made a demand for their money on Thursday, and there was considerable of a crowd about the premises all day. Each applicant was accommodated in turn, and towards night there seemed to be more confidence, and yesterday there were but few of the foolish ones to be seen about the place. The excitement was almost exclusively confined to small depositors, and if all had made a demand the Bank could have promptly met the demand. Those who have withdrawn their funds are of course the greatest sufferers, as they will lose the interest accrued since July 1.

Fire in Brooklyn.—On Thursday night last, a small frame dwelling in Gowanus, on the square bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was destroyed by fire. The building was unoccupied, and the owner's name is not known. Loss $500.

Yacht Capsized.—The Yacht *Wanderer*, of Hoboken, was capsized Thursday in the Narrows, off Bay Ridge. There were five men on board, who were rescued from a watery grave by the Yacht *Helen*, Capt. Joseph Dimond, of Brooklyn, assisted by Mr. Thomas Vanderhoof.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Democratic Executive Committee.—A meeting of this Committee was held in Jersey City, on Thursday evening, with Mr. S. M. Chambers in the Chair. A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to request the Chairmen of the various Ward and Township Committees, to call meetings in their respective places, on Thursday evening, October 9th, to appoint delegates to the Assembly and County Conventions. The Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

Jersey City Prison Report.—The number of commitments to the Jersey City Jail during the month of September were 118, as follows:

Assault and Battery	23	Malicious Mischief	2
Disorderly	4	Robbery	1
Drunkenness	62	Stealing	6
Fighting	8	Surrendered by Bail	1
Indecent Exposure	1	Suspicion of Theft	1
Insulting Females	1	Vagrancy	4
Insanity	2		
Total			118

NATIVITY.			
England	17	Germany	5
Ireland	74	Scotland	2
United States	16	Colored	2

Hudson County Courts.—The Fall Term of the Hudson County Courts will be opened on Tuesday next, Oct. 6, with Judge Ogden on the bench. The civil calendar for this term is unusually large, embracing some sixty causes. The larger part of them, however, are of minor importance. There is one case of slander brought by Mr. Wm. R. C. Wasser against Sylvanus M. Spencer, in which the damages are laid at $50,000, and upon account of which Mr. Spencer is now confined in the Hudson County Jail in default of $10,000 bail. This is a suit growing out of the Nicaragua Transit troubles.

The amount of criminal business that will come before the Court will also be unusually large, as the Jail is at present full of prisoners. The number of persons in Jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, is 38, charged with offences as follows:

Grand Larceny	4	Drunk and Disorderly	1
Assault and Battery	8	Obstructing Railroad	1
Pass'g Counterf't Money	8	Attempt to Stab	1
Petit Larceny	7	slander	1
Burglary	3	Shooting	1
Murder	1	Forgery	1

The case of murder is that of Frederick Cueva, charged with shooting Oscar De Granval, at Hoboken.

Hudson County Jail Report for September.—The number of commitments to the Hudson County Jail during the month of September were 43; average number during the month, 61; largest number at one time, 121; remaining on the 1st of October, 72. Those committed in September were for:

Grand Larceny	4	Obstructing Railroad	1
Vagrancy	10	Indecent Exposure	2
Assault and Battery	11	Slander	1
Drunk and Disorderly	4	Burglary	1
Attempt to Kill	1	Prostitute	1
Forgery	1	Petit Larceny	2
Lunacy	2	Assaulting Officer	1
Total			43

The expenses of the Jail for the month were $238 89. Mr. Layton, the Jailor, estimated that the expenses for this period, under the old system, before the Workhouse was established, would have been $613 46, making a difference of $324 57.

The Troubles in the Hoboken Council.—The meeting of the Hoboken City Council on Wednesday evening was the occasion of another of disorderly excitement, caused by the appearance of Mr. Beard (who had the week before been expelled) in his seat. The expelled Councilman persisted in his right to participate in the proceedings of the Board, and was arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms for interfering with the proceedings. He was forcibly removed from the Council chamber thrice separate times before he would stay arrested. At a later period in the evening Mr. Beard caused the arrest of Mr. McDonough, the Sergeant-at-arms, for an assault and battery.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 3.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—A complete account of the Financial Panic—Its Causes, Progress and Incidents—Condition of the Money Market in New-York—Affairs in Philadelphia—Suspension of the Philadelphia Banks—Effects of the Panic at the East, South and West—Carefully condensed for this paper.

II.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The Department of Machinery.

III.—KANSAS.—Review of Gov. Walker's last Proclamation.

IV.—THE SEPOY MUTINY IN INDIA.—Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. Duff.

V.—THE RHINE.—"Malakoff" makes a Summer Tour down the Rhine.

VI.—THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.—Why the schooner *El Dorado* did not assist the steamer.

VII.—THRILLING NARRATIVE.—Rescue of two Brothers from the wreck of the brig *Nancy*.

VIII.—LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The Pillow-case.

IX.—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WEST-STREET.

X.—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

XI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—SUMMARY FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—State Politics. Explosion of a French Bubble. The India News. Central America. Secretary Cobb and the Money Crisis. Governor Walker and Kansas. An Elective Judiciary. The Nevitink Murder. Our Railroad Management. Severe Punishments.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full Report of the Week's Markets—Items.

XVI.—MORMON MOVEMENTS.—A Breaking-up in the East.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
Five Copies, one year, for 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for 35

Each package must be in every case to one post office address. Postmasters, clergymen, office seekers, who may send in lists of more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive the extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands; but in strings of lists remittances.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:
20 Cents a quarter in advance ..... 10 cents a year.
Within the State ..... 20 cents a year.
Within the United States ..... 20 cents a year.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases in advance. Remittances in subscribers' risk and expense will ever be paid with the money of the money. All orders must be addressed to the Publication Office of the Times, No. 128 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Oil Improved.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all the Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

Daniel Wadsworth & Co.
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Ferry-st

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Machines with New Improvements.—C. R. Woodworth & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Steamboat Mishap on Raritan Bay.—Extensive repairs.—The work of raising the steamer Knickerbocker was commenced this morning. Three more able steam pumps, and one stationary one on board the steamer *Mercury*, are at work pumping the water out of the boat. Brainard & Lawlan are also in attendance with barges, timber, chains, screws and a gang of men, ready to assist the moment she is off the bed of the river. The steam pumps had, up to noon, accomplished but little; but it was expected by the return of flood-tide, and the aid of the barges and timbers, they would be able to get her afloat. It is the general opinion that the vessel is badly broken all of the wheels, but there are hopes that a canvas can be drawn around the break sufficiently tight to enable them to have her towed to New-York and safely placed upon a floating dock. It is now thought that she grounded on a bar formed by the throwing of coal ashes and coal from the boiler furnaces on steamboats.—*Albany Journal of Friday.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 446 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

N. B. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 345 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of
SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.
In consequence of removing to their new store.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the ensuing and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c.; to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

A CARD.
The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

AT COST, FOR CASH.
We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business and overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand, at all times, a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that it was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 8th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

NOTES OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS (except the Bank of Pennsylvania) taken at par for Coal. Best White Ash $5 per ton; Red Ash $5 25.
Sixty-five cents less to dealers, coal carmen and others who cart for themselves. JOHN R. WHITE,
No. 300 West 13th-st.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 51 and 53 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 11, New-York. A. B. MOEN, Patentee.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 30th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 213 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

MARRIED.

Ullmann—Jones.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Grace Church, by Rev. R. C. Dickson, Daniel Ullmann, of Racine, Wis., to Mary E. Jones, of the City.

Fenimore—Leonard.—At Rockland Lake, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Mr. Crane, John B. Fenimore, of this City, to Augusta, eldest daughter of Hon. M. G. Leonard, of the former place.

Ranken—Bouton.—At New-Brighton, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. P. T. Irving, James Ranken to Helen, daughter of H. Bouton.

Tappan—Lounsbury.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Henry E. Elliot, Hiram R. Tappan to Louisa, second daughter of S. B. Prevost, Esq., all of the same place.

Kirk—Lowell.—At New-Bedford, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Thos. R. Lambert, Rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mr. Geo. L. Kirk, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Williams, only daughter of the late Thos. C. Lothrop, of New-Bedford.

DIED.

Nelson.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, John W. Nelson, eldest son of Hon. Samuel Nelson, in the 37th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Cooperstown for interment.

Ogg.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 2, of consumption, Mary, wife of Hugh and Anne Ogg, aged 26 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 48 Greenwich-st.

Harley.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 3, James R. Harley, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 17 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Dublin, Wexford and Liverpool papers please copy.

Bergman.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 2, Charles Bergman, aged 39 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 4, from his late residence, corner of Adam and Front sts., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock.

Sims.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 2, Mrs. Priscilla Sims, in her 52d year. Was relict of Benjamin Sims, of Augusta, Ga.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Barton, and those of her sons-in-law, F. A. Morgan and Augustus Knowlton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 152 Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Augusta, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

Johnson.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, on Friday, Oct. 2, Henry Johnson, of consumption.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Everson.—In Williamsburg, on Friday morning, Oct. 2, Florence Campbell, infant daughter of Augustus A. and Phebe Kilne Everson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 63 South 2d-st., Williamsburg to Greenwood, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Davenport.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 28, Thomas Davenport, of this City, aged 51 years.

Main.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 2, Sarah M., wife of Augustus Main, Esq., in the 43d year of her age.

Scammon.—In this City, Mrs. Harriet D. Scammon, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 101 [illegible]-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Fagan.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 2, Eliza Mary Proud, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, James Proud, No. 118 Charles-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ P. M.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

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"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.
Cures Consumption and Coughs.
Diminishes Night Sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy to use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy that in flat bottles, with
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON'S in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail at
No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and
No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

An Elegant Volume in preparation.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY PUBLISH,
WORLD-NOTED WOMEN;
Or, TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES.
BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE,
Author of "A Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," "Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines," "The Iron Crown."
Illustrated with Seventeen Steel Plate Illustrations, designed by C. Staal.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.
SAPPHO, the Greek Poetess, called the "Tenth Muse."
LUCRETIA, denominated the "Glory of Women."
ASPASIA, the Love of Pericles.
CLEOPATRA, the Egyptian Queen who charmed Mark Antony.
St. CECILIA, the Patroness of Music.
HELOISE, Wife of Abélard.
LAURA, the Beloved of Petrarch, the Italian Poet.
VALENTINA OF MILAN, a beautiful and accomplished Woman, daughter of John II. of France.
JOAN OF ARC, Maid of Orleans.
MARGARET OF ANJOU, Queen of Navarre, pronounced by Brantôme "a perfect beauty."
ISABELLA OF CASTILE, the celebrated Queen of Spain.
LADY JANE GREY, beheaded at 17 years of age.
POCAHONTAS, the Heroic Indian Woman, the first Indian convert to Christianity.
DUCHESS de la VALLIERE, a lovely woman of the Court of Louis XIV.
MARIA THERESA, Queen of Austria and Hungary.
CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, an Angel of Goodness.
The distinguished author, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, has given an analytical disquisition of the most noted women that have figured in the world from the year 69 B. C. down to present time. She says in her preface: It is interesting to consider the individuality marking each; and the curious variety of respective distinction which has set those personages apart, as either renowned or notorious, above the ordinary range of their sisterhood. * * * They are not so much types of a class of women as types of particular womanly attributes; and far from them all being looked upon as models—they are, in some instances, to be beheld as beacons of warning. With this borne in mind, it affords a fascinating study to contemplate a woman

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] "HORSE FAIR." [illegible] WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO. Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, will commence with SONS OF TOIL. To be followed by the revived laughable pantomime of PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. The whole to conclude with the drama of WALLACE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Crystal Aquaria, or transparent tanks of salt and fresh water, now on exhibition in this establishment, are pronounced by all who see them the most extraordinary and interesting novelty ever produced by the hand of [illegible], and are EAGERLY WATCHED BY DELIGHTED THOUSANDS every day. THE FISH ARE FED at 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, Oct. 3, AFTERNOON at 3, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her SINGING PERFORMANCES. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 13 different characters, and singing 13 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude (in the evening) with the LAUGHABLE PHYSIOSCOPE. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east-corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the pianoforte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. Highest references. At home 10 to 4.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. [illegible], Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 100 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 3 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SINGERS FOR AN EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—A first-class quartette to sing as such, or to lead in congregational singing, can be obtained by calling upon H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 4th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:

W. H. Prescott,	Mrs. L. Maria Child,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Wm. C. Bryant,	Mrs. Pike,
Henry W. Longfellow,	Author of "Ida May,"
Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D.,	"Caste," etc.,
Nath'l Hawthorne,	Miss Rose Terry,
John G. Whittier,	Wilkie Collins,
Oliver Wendell Holmes,	Author of "The Dead Secret," etc.,
James R. Lowell,	G. Ruffini,
J. Lothrop Motley,	Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc.,
Geo. Wm. Curtis,	Shirley Brooks,
Herman Melville,	Author of "Aspen Court," etc.,
Prof. C. C. Felton,	E. M. Whitty,
Prof. F. J. Child,	Author of "Political Portraits," etc.,
E. P. Whipple,	James Hannay,
J. T. Trowbridge,	Author of "Singleton Fontenoy," etc.,
Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc.,	C. F. Briggs,
C. W. Philleo,	Thos. W. Parsons,
Author of "Twice Married,"	Edmund Quincy,
Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe,	Author of "Wensley."
Mrs. Gaskell,	
Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc.	

The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and if accepted will be liberally paid for.

The publishers will aim to have each number ready in time for distribution and sale in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

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The attention of booksellers, periodical dealers, newsmen and book agents, is requested, and their orders respectfully solicited.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. NO. CLXXVII., FOR OCTOBER, 1857.

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The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is too well known to the literary public to require that anything should be said in its favor. It is to America what the Edinburg and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors, and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our time.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, in numbers of nearly three hundred pages each; at five dollars a year.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, PUBLISHED BY G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway, New-York. THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, To his Inauguration as First President of the United States. BY WASHINGTON IRVING. Complete in 4 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $5.

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C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

Canvassers of respectability are wanted.

JUST PUBLISHED BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER, 1857.

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I.—The Primacy of Peter.
II.—The Church and the Constitution.
III.—Aspirations of Nature.
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VI.—British Preponderance.
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EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 371 Broadway.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUBBLE, BY PHIL. ROUGHQUILL.

Be sure and get a copy of the GOLDEN PRIZE, and read this capital and stirring article. This number contains "The Quaker Patriot," by ANGOLA, formerly of the Sunday Dispatch, and a racy sketch by LYDIA LITTLE, [illegible] formerly of the New-York Ledger. Lots of other good things in this issue. For sale by DEXTER BROS., ROSS & TOUSEY, SAM YATES, and all News Agents. See our advertisement in another part of this paper with a list of the Golden Gifts.

BOOKSELLERS, AGENTS, NEWSMEN, and others, who wish to "do good," and "make money," should obtain a stock of these valuable and rapid-selling books, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business." Only 30 cents each, in paper, or the four in paper and $1 in one large gilt volume. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

KEROSENE OIL. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 16th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by the new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between Union and Madison squares, 4th and 5th-avs., would accommodate one large family with a private table. A liberal price will be required for superior accommodations. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 210 [illegible]-st., will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished front rooms on the second floor, with partial board for the gentleman; gas and fire, for $14 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 28 East [illegible]-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

NO. 2 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 2 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. References exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family, where there will be no other boarders, for a family of three, without small children; persons having more room than they require, and wishing to reduce their expenses, might find this an agreeable opportunity of doing so. Address, with name and location, Box 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, whose husband is absent, an unfurnished room, in which a fire can be had, and lighted with gas, in a genteel boarding-house, or private family. Terms not to exceed $6 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L., Times office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 31 Sands-st., a few moments' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

NO. 22 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders of two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 146 Madison-st. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—WITH LIBERAL BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife or three single gentlemen, an entire second floor, elegantly papered and neatly painted, including bath room. For terms, apply at No. 22 [illegible] place, Brooklyn, or address Box No. 3,1[illegible] Post-Office. No other boarders taken.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 5th inst., she intends to resume in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show-rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th-av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to form an engagement. She instructs in English in all its branches, and having resided many years on the continent of Europe, she teaches French with Parisian accent; also, German, Italian, Music and Singing, without the aid of masters. No objection to go South. Highest possible reference given. Address, for two days only, E. F. V., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN USHER, (IN A school or seminary,) by an experienced teacher, who has a complete knowledge of the mathematics and the English branches. Salary very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made for the first week. Address, for three days, MATHEMATICS, No. 38 Mulberry-st., where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one experienced in giving instruction in English, French, Latin and music; the other in English and music. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 249 Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY SCHOOL AT THE South, a lady teacher, fully competent to instruct in music, and the various English branches. The situation is pleasant, and altogether desirable. Application should be made at once to A. R. WOLFE, Spingler Institute, Union-square.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH College, who is studying Theology in this City, a situation as Teacher or Tutor, for two or three hours per day. Best of references given. Address W. W. P., Times Office.

WANTED.—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING English, French, Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music, desires board in exchange for instruction. Also, a situation as Soprano Singer in some church choir. Address E. M. B., Times office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT teacher in a private school, to take charge of a class of scholars under 12 years of age. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, S. E. D., Times office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF INSTRUMENTAL (piano-forte) and vocal music in a boarding school for young ladies a few miles from the City. Address Box No. 247 New-York Post-Office, with references and terms.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 280 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies, (for teachers,) near or remote, sent to us, will be liberally paid for, if available. Parents supplied with School Circulars, and schools and families furnished with efficient teachers. A number of vacancies are now ready for teachers.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, OF SEVeral years' successful experience in teaching, with good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address LEVERIDGE, Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$600.—THE BOOK, MUSIC AND STATIONERY STORE No. 1,060 Broadway, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms, to a responsible purchaser. In 10 days, if not otherwise disposed of, the stock and fixtures will be sold at auction, as the proprietor has other business which requires his constant attention. He can be seen in the store from 7 to 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. An excellent chance for an enterprising man with small means and some credit.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PRIvate sale, the lease and fixtures of the old-established Tea Store, No. 67 Catharine-st., with the good will of a good cash business, already established. Terms cash. Apply to BRITTON & ELY, No. 38 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY NIGHT or Wednesday morning, a POCKET WALLET containing a small sum of money, some memorandums, and a note drawn by the subscriber in favor of, and endorsed by B. Newhouse, dated Aug. 31, 1857, at six months for $1,[illegible]. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid. The above reward will be paid to the finder, by returning it to No. 118 Pearl-st., or to [illegible].

WM. BLOODGOOD.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

3—4—5 EIGHTH-AVENUE TO BE ILLUMINATED. REOPENING EXTRAORDINARY!

A brilliant display is announced to come off on Saturday evening, Oct. 3, at No. 343 8th-av., between 26th and 30th sts., where it will be remembered, a fire occurred some weeks since, causing a temporary interruption of business, which will be resumed on the 3d inst., as above named, with many improvements in the premises and additional advantages to the patrons of this popular establishment. The damaged stock having been disposed of, the store will reopen with a new, superb and extensive assortment, comprising every conceivable variety in useful, rich and fashionable Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., &c., adapted to the wants of every family.

The business will be conducted on those spacious floors, and on the same principles of economy, liberality and general attention to all, that have governed the proprietor for the last seven years. Respectfully, GEORGE KEYES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. THE LARGE AND [illegible] STOCK OF CARPENTER & FULLERTON, Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.

A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

NOTICE. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY. Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their [illegible] STOCK OF SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., At AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In carrying this movement, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c., Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the best style, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in Paris.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN. Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5, $50,000 WORTH OF new Fall and Winter Dry Goods, purchased at the recent forced auction sales for cash, at a discount of nearly 50 per cent. on the cost of importation. The following will give but a faint idea of the inducements offered to cash purchasers at this celebrated establishment:

200 pieces elegant Fall Silks, &c., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 75 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
150 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM. Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK. Overcoats of great variety and latest styles. Sea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c. These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES, Imported and manufactured solely for GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway. Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

MOURNING CLOAKS. New and beautiful styles now open, at WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. A splendid assortment for Fall and Winter. BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS. OPERA CLOAKS. OPERA CLOAKS. BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

CARPETING. DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 341 Broadway, Opposite the Park. Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS. RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. J. HYATT, No. 250 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. There will be great bargains offered to purchasers of English velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common ingrain carpetings, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, table and piano covers, English druggets, matting, stair-rods, &c. Buyers of carpeting, think of this if you want bargains. Call early. J. HYATT, No. 250 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of Fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 361 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cassimeres, broadcloths, poplins, moire antiques, plaids, de laines, ginghams, muslins, linens, table cloths, stella shawls, velvet vestings, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 94 Catharine-st.

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH WOOL and Shaker knit under-shirts and drawers; also every description of under-garments, at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of HENRY SAGIA, Attorney, No. 100 Chambers-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 12, inst., at their office No. 12 Park-place. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

E. C. KING, Secretary. A. C. BOGERT, President.

P. S.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and day at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. C. KING, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Hereafter this Association will hold their meetings every Monday evening until after election.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

JOHN CONTRELL, A. C. HERAMES, } Secretaries.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE G. U. G. O. F. S.—The Annual Election for twenty-five Directors of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at Spring-st. Hall (No. 185 Spring-st.) at 8½ o'clock. By order of the Board. F. H. MEASON, President. ELLIS A. POTTER, Sec'y.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club, of Brooklyn, will be held at Union Hall, Wilder's Building, corner of Court and Beckett sts., THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Executive Committee. JOS. G. B. LARNED, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family, to hire or purchase, a moderate house in good order, pleasantly situated, (near Union-square preferred,) must be 25 feet wide and 3 stories high. Rent about $1,000. Address Box No. 1,662 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A STRICTLY private family [illegible] this opportunity is rare. Apply at No. 52 East 14th-st., near 4th-av. Unexceptionable references given and required.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. E. SELLECK, Principal. The Winter Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Pupils prepared for college or business. For circulars, address Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. Offers board and tuition for $150 a year.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 5 West 15th-st., corner 5th-av. Every facility for a thorough classical education is presented at this institution. The course embraces all that is required for admission to any College in the United States, including besides the usual reading and grammatical drilling, Latin and Greek Composition, Prosody and Versification. A new Latin and Greek class for beginners in those languages will be formed on Monday, Oct. 5. The English, Mathematical, and Primary Departments, as well as the Modern Languages, receive the same attention as the Classics. Pupils are admitted of any age and advanced as rapidly as their intellectual development will allow. A corps of thoroughly competent teachers are in attendance, securing to every pupil that personal individual attention. Circulars containing further particulars and the names of patrons and references may be had at the School.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMMAR School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the school-house has been thoroughly repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the accommodation of pupils and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be obtained from any of the following school officers:

Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlow.
Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John H. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. R. [illegible], [illegible] W. Stevens, James B. Oliver, Samuel Hutchins, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.

Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LESLIE, Principal of Primary Department.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5.—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms, $10 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 300 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—Wm. C. Bryant.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 20, 1856.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 216 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnham, No. 60 Bowery. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s book store, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st., or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.

BENJ. F. MILLS, J. T. MILLS, } Principals.

GEORGE R. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 555 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., was reopened Sept. 1. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Orient, Guillaudeu & Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 183 East 13th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 105 21st-st., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. E. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 488 Broome-st.

REFERENCES: Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 5 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 23 Clinton-place; Mr. E. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MADAME DIXIE (LATE MAD. PETTIGREU) would inform her pupils that she is prepared to resume lessons in piano-forte and singing, either at her own residence, No. 46 7th-av., corner of 14th-st., or at the residence of scholars. At home Tuesdays and Fridays, or every evening.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 43 and 45 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 563 Broadway, 25 boys. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 10 East 24th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 26th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 130 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 14th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 60 East 24th-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 219 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY V. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 561 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 24th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 1. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS [illegible] SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 2 East 24th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS [illegible] WILL REOPEN [illegible]

MRS. WHEATON BEGS TO INFORM HER friends [illegible] No. 193 2d-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MR. [illegible] SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN [illegible]

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE—[illegible]

THE MISSES DANFORTH [illegible] have removed their School to No. [illegible] Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] a full commercial course to qualify students [illegible] for a full course vacant this day.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 122 West [illegible] 7th ave., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE [illegible] NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

$1,000—ONE-HALF, OR, IF DESIRED, [illegible]

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT at a bargain [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, handsomely located [illegible] C. H. OLIVER.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House [illegible] GEORGE S. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE No. [illegible] BROOME-STREET [illegible] OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, part of the first-class house [illegible]

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house [illegible] OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment [illegible]

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALLISON-place [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house [illegible] No. 61 West 2[illegible]-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DWELLING No. [illegible] [illegible] o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. [illegible]

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE [illegible]

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE pleasantly-situated cottage house [illegible] Union-place [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—[illegible]

LIVERY STABLE [illegible]

STEAM POWER—[illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS—[illegible] JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Next regular sale WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required. Office No. 25 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell THIS DAY (Saturday) Oct. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 5. Regular semi-weekly sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, [illegible] chairs in ditto, black walnut bureaus, lace [illegible] and plate ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 150 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 14 casks Brandy in bond.

BURDETT W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, PIER GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant and costly furniture contained in house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., a few doors east of 5th-av. This sale will be found worthy of special attention, as everything in the house is in perfect order, having been used but a short time, and will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. Goods must be removed immediately.

[illegible]

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE—BANGS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 59 Nassau-st., a general assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, [illegible] Also, three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, with plush and hair-cloth. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. J. H. WARD, Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—MIRRORS, CARPETS, 2 PIANOS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Saturday) Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] [illegible]

IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 18 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $4,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

STUFFED BIRDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 22 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, WILLIAM GRAHAM.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 10 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: [illegible] HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] [illegible] Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1857, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 23d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor,
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller,
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State,
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer,
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 26 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
Martin & Smith,	Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
J. & M. Saunders,	Hoskins, Heiskill & Co.,
Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.
TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSORNE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. G. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 12 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President. New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 368 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

MAP ENGRAVING IN RELIEF—FOR LETTER-press printing, by our new process, which for neatness and dispatch cannot be excelled, is executed on the most reasonable terms. Also, the Cerographic Art, invented by Sidney E. Morse, which we have much improved, is carried on solely by us. FISK & RUSSELL, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint. 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW—At wholesale and retail, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 1 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 4th, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M., making the usual landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the Judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. S. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David R. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brenson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva S. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by MANCHESTER & CO., who will continue the Diamond business at No. 15 Maiden-lane.
E. W. BURR,
E. W. MANCHESTER,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. J. H. BATES.
N. B.—E. W. BURR will continue the manufacture of jewelry at No. 316 Broadway.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 120 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3. 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 129 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 12th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING—AT NO. 54 EAST 13th-st., west of Broadway. Mr. CHARRAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th of October. Days—Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly soirées as usual. By particular request, a gentlemen's class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a practicing soirée every Saturday evening, at which the present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, the Lanciers quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon, will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 32,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., to 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 534 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, [illegible] out from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILSON, No. 731 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) and white ash, from the Lehigh and Broad Mountain mines, at the lowest market rates; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel of the first quality. HENRY REEVE, [illegible] cor. Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
s26-law6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 51 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN,
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 60 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH,
s18-law6mS* STEWART B. CLARK, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-law6mS Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL M. TERRY and J. DEBBS [illegible] against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of [illegible] and twenty-seven cents, with interest [illegible] besides the costs of this action.—Dated May [illegible] 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, in said County, on the 8th day of June, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and MARY [illegible] GRAY, Administrators of the estate of EDWARD [illegible] GRAY, deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 27th day of November, [illegible] besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1857.
JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the [illegible] day of July, 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST BELMONT against CHARLES S. LOPEZ and JULIA C. LOPEZ his wife, CHARLES H. DAVIS and ANGELINA A. DAVIS his wife, [illegible] and MARY A. WOOD his wife, MONTY SULLIVAN and [illegible] SULLIVAN his wife, whose Christian name is unknown, is sued by the name of MARY SULLIVAN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Wall-street, (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.
MANN & BODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s12-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—EDGAR R. SILVA against FRANCES J. SILVA.—Summons for Relief.—To FRANCES J. SILVA: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York April 6, 1857.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The above complaint was filed in the Clerk's Office at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the [illegible] day of May, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
s12-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BARNES against SARAH JANE BARNES.—To SARAH JANE BARNES, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of GEORGE BARNES the plaintiff, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court, in the County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.—Dated New-York, July [illegible] 1857.
PATTERSON & McCONNELL,
au1-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—JAMES BOND, THEODORE N. WOOD, THOMAS E. HALLETT, J. HAMILTON WILSON, CHARLES H. WILSON against THE SCIOTO VALLEY BANK, W. W. PIERCE, THE ROSS COUNTY BANK, in Chillicothe, THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 28, 1857.
CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1857.
CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s5-law6wS* No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 15th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT, Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, JR., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSE, under the firm name of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 18th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 18, 1857.
s18-law6wS* A. W. CLASON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BEAM against RACHEL DEVOY, wife of John C. Devoy, John C. Devoy, her husband, Leah Bouton, wife of Edwin Bouton, Edwin Bouton, her husband, and Sarah Beam.—In partition.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Supreme Court made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscribers, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of Broome-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the corner of Willett-street, thence running northerly in a line parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet, thence northerly to Broome-street one hundred feet, thence easterly along said Broome-street in front twenty-five feet.—Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1857. RICHARD [illegible] CUMMING, Referee.
SMITH & DUSENBURY, [illegible] Attorneys.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. s5-law6w

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE SUMMIT COUNTY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 3d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
s26-law6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FARMERS' BRANCH BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s26-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MAD RIVER VALLEY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] on Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 2.

[illegible]	73	20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		101
[illegible]	76	20	do		100
[illegible] 6s	63½	850	Reading Railroad		32
[illegible]	85	400	do	s10	31½
[illegible]	84½	200	do		31½
[illegible]	84	400	do		31⅞
[illegible] Cal. St. 7s, '75	56	100	do		31⅞
[illegible] State 6s, '88	88	150	do		32¼
[illegible] R. C. Bs. '71	57	20	do		31⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	75	400	do		32
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86	100	do		31½
[illegible] T. H. & Al. 2d m	35	300	do		31½
[illegible] Merchants' Bank	92	200	do		31½
[illegible] Bank of America	94	100	do		32¼
[illegible] Park Bank	90	61	Mich. Cen. R. R.		33
[illegible] Corn Ex. Bank	75	25	do		33
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank	69½	25	do		33½
[illegible] do	70	25	M. S. & N. In. R. R.		14
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co	6	25	M. S. & N. I. pref. S'k		29
[illegible] do	5½	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.		75
[illegible] do	5½	50	do	s10	75
[illegible] do	5½	50	do		76
[illegible] L. C. & Mil. R.	7	150	do		75½
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Can. Co	97	300	Cl. & Pitt. R. R.		8½
[illegible] do	96½	100	do		8
[illegible] do	96	100	do	b60	8½
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co	56	5	Gal. & Ch. R. R.		60
[illegible] do	58½	150	do		55
[illegible] do	58	25	do		55
[illegible] do	57	70	do		54½
[illegible] do	56	500	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s8	25
[illegible] N. Y. Cent. R. R. b60	55	100	do		26
[illegible] do	53½	200	do	b10	26
[illegible] do	55	100	do	b3	26
[illegible] do	54	5	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		54
[illegible] do	53	125	do	c	52
[illegible] do	53½	150	do		51
[illegible] Erie Railroad	10	70	do		53
[illegible] do...b3 p & c	10	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		19
[illegible] do	10½	100	do		20½
[illegible] do	10½	50	do		11½
[illegible] do	10½	50	do		21½
[illegible] Sixth-av. R. R.	90				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. Muller:

[illegible] Mil. & Horicon R. R. Co. 8s ... Int. added	19
[illegible] Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 8s. Int. added	36½
[illegible] City of Brooklyn 6 ₶ ct. Bonds. Int. added	86
[illegible] shares New World Fire Ins. Co	77½
[illegible] shares Broadway Bank	110
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank	71½@ 72½
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Ins. Co	112
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	81@ 82
[illegible] shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	106½
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank (hypothecated)	63½@ 72
94 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.	59@ 60
[illegible] shares Ocean Bank	70
[illegible] shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	102
[illegible] shares Bowery Bank	88

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	59	450	Cumb. Coal Co.		5½
3,000 Missouri State 6s	64½	100	do	s10	5½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	67	75	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.		71
[illegible] Amer. Ex. Bank	69	150	Erie Railroad	p & c	10½
[illegible] Manhattan Gas Co.	108	50	do	opg	10½
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	56	200	Reading Railroad		30
[illegible] do	s30 55½	100	do	s10	30
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	95	25	do		31
[illegible] do	s30 94	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15	75
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	55	50	do	s15	75½
[illegible] do	54½	230	Clev. & Pitts. R.		8½
[illegible] do	53½	200	do	b30	9
[illegible] do	53½	150	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		25
[illegible] do	53	30	La Crosse & M. R.R.		7
[illegible] do	s10 52½	45	do		6½
[illegible] do	s15 52½	70	do		6½

Friday, Oct. 2—P. M.

The meeting of the Boston merchants to-day, contrary to the apprehensions of some of their own letter-writers yesterday, and to the expectation of many parties here, resolved to sustain the Banks in paying specie. The resolutions are in the right spirit, and considering the extreme pressure and startling failures in that city yesterday, they reflect the highest credit upon the Boston merchants and manufacturers. The resolutions will be found under our telegraphic head. The arrival of the *Arabia* to-day brought the first response to our Bank panic of Tuesday, Sept. 1, and the assessment of the Illinois Central Company. These events at first created some sensation, but were calmly considered; the first regarded in no other light than as temporary; the other as eminently proper and straightforward, under all the surroundings of the money market. Mr. Sampson writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* that:

"The account of the money panic in New-York has created considerable sensation, but it has not frightened holders here to the extent that might have been expected. Illinois Central Stock is especially regarded with confidence, and was yesterday largely bought at prices about 15 ₶ cent. higher than those current on your side. The holders in England are mostly persons of large property, who thoroughly approve the recent step of the directors in making an assessment of 10 ₶ cent. to guard against the pernicious necessity of maintaining a heavy floating debt."

Mr. R. F. Satterthwaite, American Broker, writes:

"The market for American securities in London during the past week has fluctuated violently, owing to the extraordinary character of the advices from New-York. The disposition of the public is very strong to invest at the reduced rates; and so little is the depreciation in New-York believed to be genuine that transactions have taken place in Illinois shares at 2 dis. to par; and to-day at 1 to 3 prem."

The private letters are to the same purport, and contain a liberal amount of orders, which, like the orders for Grain by the previous packet, are almost a dead letter for the moment, on account of the paralyzed condition of the exchange market. The few transactions on London, to-day, for the Havre and Southampton packet, sailing to-morrow, are at 101@101½@103, the outside figure being an extreme rate, occasionally made by the standard drawers. Grain bills with shipping documents attached are not salable at par, to any considerable amount. The stagnation is almost complete, though we are glad to hear an intimation that a Committee of the Bank of Commerce are considering the measure of purchasing Foreign bills with some freedom through the present emergency; esteeming the accumulation of balances in London *made from the exported produce of this country* as nearly or quite equal to Gold. If this Bank should go into the operation, the reasonable probability is that other leading commercial Banks in the Street will follow, to a partial extent, while the pressure lasts at all events. It is the more important because of the continued good demand for American Grain and Flour, and the liberal price for Cotton, reported by the *Arabia*. There never was so great a chance to make a superabundant crop of these staples available abroad. Surely the reflection should rouse our leading financial men to shake off the panic which has seized upon their exchanges, foreign and interior, their stock values and their self-confidence, and which threatens before the month is out to swamp half their bills receivable.

There is no improvement in the general look of money affairs to-day beyond the fact that the banks are discounting more than the heavy receipts of the 4th, and, we understand, they use the excess with a discrimination that favors the neediest borrower, where the paper is acceptable. The great body of dealers will get over the hard day more comfortably than anticipated. The disorganization of the exchanges is the worst trouble. It touches the Corn Exchange nearly. The prices of grain and flour fall with the increasing difficulty in negotiating on Europe and the New-England States. Short bills on Boston, Providence, Portland, &c., are unavailable. This cuts off, in a large measure, what is known as the Eastern demand for flour. The pressure to sell paper through the Discount Brokers is not so marked as last week, simply because lenders are too few and frightened. Most of the negotiations are made privately. Where the maker of the paper can be tempted to anticipate it, 3@4@5 ₶ cent. a month is submitted to. Exchange on Boston was at a stand, but the redeeming banks received the New-England currency on deposit. Exchange on Philadelphia, 92½@96½; Baltimore 92@94.

The assignment of Mr. Pierre Choteau, an old merchant in the Fur trade, with large liabilities here and at St. Louis, was announced early in the day. His late partner, Major John F. A. Sandford, deceased a few months since; the house at the time was supposed to be very wealthy. The firm had been identified with the trade of Missouri and the Rocky Mountains for thirty years. Their capital here was largely employed of late years in railway negotiations. Major Sandford was a leading director in the Illinois Central. Mr. Choteau took his place after his decease. The failure is in [illegible] requested to notice, does not affect the Iron house of Chouteau Jr., & Sandford, which has been rapidly winding up under the junior partner, Mr. Murdoch. The other failures reported to-day are Tiffany & Hutchings, Dry Goods Jobbers; and Powell, Ramsdell & Co., of Newburg, in the Produce trade. The last will not impair the Powell Bank of Newburg, of which Mr. Homer Ramsdell is the President. The circulating notes of the Hudson River Bank and of the Farmers' Bank at Hudson were discredited to-day. Also, the notes of the Stark Bank of Vermont; the old Saratoga Bank, and the Bass River Bank of Massachusetts. The notes of the *City Bank of* Bridgeport, *not* the Bridgeport Bank, as announced, were discredited yesterday.

The Stock market reflects the extreme depression of confidence, and in many cases the extreme scarcity of money. There was a panic-feeling throughout; after the Second Board lower prices were made on the Street. These we note without counting the additional decline since yesterday, which was general, except in Illinois Central Securities:

Missouri	64	Illinois Central	77
New-York Central	51½	Illinois Central 7s	68
New-York and Erie	9½	Toledo	24
Reading	27½	Pennsylvania Coal	55
Delaware and Hudson	94	Clev. and Columbus	71
Michigan Southern	14	Michigan Central	33
M. Southern Pref'd	28	Erie 7s of 1871	28
Rhode Island	51	Galena	54
Cumberland Coal Co	5½	Milwaukee	11½
Pittsburg	8	La Crosse	6½

The Sub-Treasury paid out $266,698 over its receipts, and sent $400,000 *to* the Mint at Philadelphia. The general balance of the Treasury Department in all the depositories at the close of September was $17,181,464. The New-York balance is reduced this afternoon to $7,586,631. The *disbursements this week on* the Public Stocks redeemed for the Savings Institutions will enable them to reinvest in New-York State Stocks to great advantage. These are coming out of the Bank Department freely under the new decision in favor of the partial redemption of the circulation of the country Banks. The Savings Banks are offered some of them at par. They will be worth 110@115 ₶ cent. again on the restoration of the usual volume of New-York State currency.

The course of bank suspension in other States appears to be pretty nearly spent. The unfortunate break-down in Philadelphia last week has done wide-spread mischief, but subsequent events South and East show that the country at large was not generally prepared for the example. The *bank-note currency of the United States* was in no strict sense an inflated one one. The whole volume was $186,000,000. The Specie basis $58,300,000, and the Public Stock basis $59,000,000. The Sub-Treasury held, in addition, over $22,000,000 in Specie. This belonged to the Government, but the practical working of the system, of late, shows that this reserve is usually available in seasons of pressure. It was so in the trouble in 1854. It is so now. Over $5,000,000 has been transferred to the Banks in five weeks. Turning to the British bank-note currency, we find a Circulation of $184,000,000. The Specie basis $72,000,000; the basis of Public Stocks $72,000,000. The Government there has no Sub-Treasury, and $32,000,000 of the public money is held by the Bank of England.

We are requested, by Andrew Carrigan, Esq., Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association, to notify depositors and others having claims against that institution that Monday next, Oct. 5, is the last day allowed in which to file their claims with him, in order to entitle them to the first dividend.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,097,966, against $1,298,291 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	656	$147,797	649	$263,128	81	$24,846
Man. of Cotton	545	114,779	407	90,402	64	10,191
Man. of Silk	168	122,380	67	70,475	12	7,679
Man. of Flax	217	67,464	2317	133,624	962	26,938
Miscellaneous	120	47,901	284	60,896	96	4,587
Total	1706	$490,311	3724	$607,655	1215	$74,249
		607,655				490,311
Total entered		$1,097,966	Total marketed			$564,560

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON MERCHANTS—NO CHANGE IN MONEY MATTERS—MORE FAILURES.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

The meeting of merchants, to consider the present financial emergency, is largely attended. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., presides. No definite action has been decided upon up to this hour. Judging from the tone of the discussion, the meeting will sustain the Banks in specie payments.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort should be made to support and protect the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New-England.

Resolved, That as long as New-York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all the aid in their power to continue their business upon a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of Banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, only in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the Banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Banks, as well as of individuals, to render each other all the aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

The sentiment of the meeting was three to one against any Bank suspension. It is understood that the same feeling is quite unanimous with all the Banks of the State.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

Money matters remain about the same. The general repudiation of Bank suspension, manifested at the meeting of the merchants to-day, gives more tone to public confidence, but does not afford relief. The pressure is steady, and business at the Brokers' Board is nearly suspended. Some few Railroad shares to-day.

The failures reported to-day are Parsons, Cutler & Co., Dry Goods, and Moses Pond & Co., Stove Dealers.

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATING NOTES BY THE NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 2.

Circulating Notes, to the amount of $260,000, were received at the Bank Department to-day up to 5 o'clock. About the same amount was received yesterday. Superintendent Cook yesterday released $180,000 worth of Stock Securities, and about the same amount was released to-day. A large pile of Circulating Notes yet remain in the Department uncounted, although work in the office is kept up until about 9 P. M. Notwithstanding the depression in Stocks, the half million loan will be offered by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the 8th inst., according to advertisement.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 2.

Mr. M. R. Wendell, the agent of the Middlesex Company, Bay State Mills and the New-York and New-England Worsted Company has made an assignment.

THE READING RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 2.

It was reported on the Street this afternoon, and generally credited among brokers that the Reading Railroad had failed to meet a note, and that it was consequently protested.

SUSPENSIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, Oct. 1, P. M.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* says the Exchange, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg and Trenton Banks of Tennessee, have suspended.

The run upon Hunt & Co., of this city, ceased before the close of business. They are considered strong.

THE NORTHERN BANK OF MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The agents in this city of the Northern Bank of Mississippi were unable to redeem its notes to-day. The Money Market is feverish.

THE BANKS OF DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Friday, Oct. 2.

The Banks redeemed their bills till after the usual hour of closing yesterday. To-day the run has entirely ceased.

Bank Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a crisis like the present, when the mercantile community is straining every nerve to meet its engagements—when, with the ruinous rates of exchange, collections are next to impossible—there are probably some in our midst whose liabilities are so heavy as to render it impossible for them to sustain themselves, even with liberal assistance, for any length of time. These being large dealers with the banks, will, of course, absorb a heavy percentage of the three millions which the banks are about to discount—not only without permanent relief to themselves, but to the positive injury of the banks, as they must hold large amounts of suspended paper for some time. There are others who, with a little assistance, will be able to weather the storm. Is it not, then, the duty of the banks, if they wish really to benefit the community generally, to inquire a little into the circumstances of those of their dealers asking discounts—so that they may act in such a manner as to render aid to those who will be actually benefited by it, and at the same time secure themselves as much as possible from loss?

AN OBSERVER.

The Safety Fund Banks.

From the Bath (N. Y.) Courier.

Steuben County Bank, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the Steuben Courier: I am induced, in view of the general distrust which at present unmistakably pervades the public mind throughout the broad extent of our country, naturally directed for the moment more towards Banks, Banking Associations, and Bankers generally, than to other perhaps more vulnerable interest, to submit for consideration, through your columns, a few brief remarks and facts. I feel impelled to the discharge of this duty more especially because it is apparent that there is a tendency, limited in extent I trust, and, perhaps, without evil intention, to draw an invidious distinction between the soundness of the old Safety Fund Banks, and those existing under the General Banking Law of this and other States. This suggestion first appeared to my notice in the columns of the New-York *Herald*, and I regret to know that there are those, connected with the management of some of the free Banks, panic-stricken themselves, unwise enough to promulgate and enlarge upon the suggestions of the *Herald*, in the vain hope that such a course strengthens confidence in their own notes, to the prejudice of others, overlooking the fact that their claims to greater public confidence are based upon paper promises to pay,—Bonds and Mortgages and State Stocks, purchased from their capital and deposited with a public trustee for the ultimate security of the bill holder, to be reached only in cases of insolvency. Is this better security, I ask, to the creditors of a Bank, than a like amount invested in good, sound business paper, based upon the products and commerce of the country, under the control of competent, experienced and honest managers, payable and available at short intervals to meet the ordinary claims upon a Bank? I apprehend that it will not be claimed to be by the most ardent admirers of the new system. Past experience has taught us that it has seldom if ever happened that the bill-holder, thus secured, has received from a resort to this *class* of securities, the par value of the bills, seldom over about 80 per cent., and in some instances as low as 50 per cent. and under, depending upon the times, the quantity and the circumstances under which they are thrown upon the market. The Stocks of this State have ranged since 1841 from seventy up to one hundred and twenty to twenty-two per cent., and back again at the present time to ninety to ninety-five. Suppose a large quantity of these, with a like amount of mortgages, should be thrown upon the market at the present time; how much below ninety *per cent. would the average fall*, is a question upon which men experienced in finance would not be likely to differ.

I design not to affect, by these remarks, the credit or value of these securities, which I acknowledge to be good under ordinary circumstances, at their face, but to elucidate the fallacy of the claim, that they are better, or as available, as sound business paper in the hands of capable and honest men. It is a consolation to creditors to know that a security is held in trust, from which, at least, a part of their claims can be ultimately realized in cases of *misfortune* resulting from improvidence, incompetency, or dishonesty. The founders of the system had this in view when it was adopted. The policy is designed, and useful only to protect the honest against profligate and dishonest abuse and management, rather than to secure immediate ability to Banks, and availability to creditors, which is the more important reliance.

This is not the only security provided by the laws of our State for the protection of Bank creditors; each and every stockholder is individually liable in amount equal to the stock held by them. This applies alike to both classes of Banks. The most important point to be considered in times like the present, is—who are the stockholders—are they responsible—who are the officers managing the affairs, old or new—are they experienced and competent—are they honest, and above all, have they a large interest in the stock sufficient to secure prudence and integrity? If these questions can be affirmatively answered, then I assert the creditors have nothing to apprehend; where duty and interest harmonize, men have always been found honest. We have reports of the failure of nineteen Banks of this State, within the last thirty days; of the sixteen free Banks, I have no knowledge of their management, or the causes which have produced the disaster; of the other three it has been well-known in financial circles for many years that they have been badly managed, and I am not disappointed that they have been forced to yield under the present panic. I am acquainted with the managers of the four remaining Safety Fund Banks in this region; the Chemung Canal Bank, the Tompkins County, the Seneca County, and the Rochester City Bank, and I believe they have been prudently managed, and at this moment are abundantly good, not only for their liabilities to creditors, but for the par value of their stock, quite as much so as any like number of free Banks.

In regard to this institution, with which I have been officially connected since its organization, now nearly twenty-five years, I can speak with certainty.

The capital actually paid at the commencement is $150,000. The surplus, as standing on our books, and actually held last evening is $122,977; making $272,977.

The available sound assets of the Bank are as follows:

Bills, Notes and Drafts discounted, falling due daily, and all maturing within ninety days	$421,511 27
Bonds and Mortgages	11,154 25
Cash on hand, specie funds here and in New-York and Albany	31,714 60
Due from neighboring Banks—collection balances	3,485 46
Making a total of assets amounting to	$467,865 48

Which are sound and good. If it were necessary, I would not hesitate to guarantee personally the collection up to 95 ₶ cent. on the gross amount.

Liabilities are as follows:

Notes in circulation at same date $142,470 less; lost notes, not seen here for years, say $6,000, leaves in actual circulation	$136,470 00
Due sundry Banks (collection balances)	2,558 18
Deposits	49,276 06
Total	$188,304 24

Leaving a balance of assets over liabilities, $279,561 24

There are 29 stockholders, of whom three are ladies, holding $5,000; the residue, $145,000, is held as follows:

Alexander Duncan, chief of the large Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York	$11,250
James B. Jermain, Albany	5,000
Thomas Beals, Canandaigua	7,300
Walter S. Hubbell, Canandaigua	1,000
James Faulkner, Dansville	3,000
John McBurney, Corning	2,500
Daniel Curtis, Campbell	2,000
Estate of Walter L. Daily, Chemung County	2,000
Estate of Samuel P. Hale, Tyrone	1,000
A. C. Hause	500
Thos. J. Magee, Hornellsville	500
Charles Shepard, Dansville	1,000
Constant Cook, Bath	10,000
Ira Davenport, Bath	2,000
Reuben Robie, Bath	2,000
Joseph Fellows, Bath	9,400
Daniel C. Howell, Bath	12,000
John Magee, Bath	64,000
Estate of W. W. McCay, Bath	7,000
A. S. Howell, Bath	500

Each and every one are abundantly responsible. If there be any free Banks who can present as large available assets to cover proportionate liabilities and as responsible a class of stockholders, it would afford me pleasure to know it.

JOHN MAGEE, President.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Chicago Press.

It is our very unpleasant duty to state that the Banking-house of E. I. Tinkham & Co. closed its doors about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Bank was opened merely to pay the checks drawn against deposits made the day before. The deposits made yesterday morning were also promptly returned. The cause of the suspension is the fact that a large amount of Eastern bills discounted by the House have been returned protested, and as others might share the same fate, it was not deemed just to depositors to attempt further to weather the storm. Another potent reason was the gradual withdrawal of deposits, caused of course by the continued stringency of the money market. We are satisfied that the failure is by no means a bad one. The assets of the firm and the private property of Mr. Tinkham are ample to meet all liabilities of every description. It may take some little time to realize upon them; but let everybody exercise all the patience and the forbearance they can.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Quite a number of members of the State Legislature are in town from the country districts. We have had an opportunity of conversing with several. They speak of the suspension in a calm and temperate spirit, and are disposed to do all that is right under the circumstances. They feel that the business community are suffering very severely in consequence of the recent pressure, and they are also convinced that there will be much distress during the Winter, especially among the working and laboring classes, unless some aid shall be extended. And hence they are disposed to avert the calamity, if they possess the power. The suspension is regarded by them as a measure of necessity, and as intended and designed to protect, not only the employers and the employed, not only the capitalist who has invested his funds in workshops, factories, and industrial establishments of various kinds, but the thousands of operators who depend for their daily bread and that of their families, on regular work and remunerative wages. It is quite probable that errors have been committed, that extravagancies have been indulged, and that the spirit of speculation has prevailed to a dangerous extent. But now is not the time to complain and find fault. The calamity of closed factories and unemployed workmen is upon us, and the remedy must be applied as speedily as possible, or misery will be carried into multitudes of human abodes, that have heretofore been the scenes of contentment and happiness. A sensible man, when he sees his property enveloped in flames, exerts himself to the utmost to extinguish the conflagration; and after having accomplished that important object, he endeavors not only to discover the causes, but to prevent a like calamity for the future. A somewhat similar policy should be pursued under parallel circumstances by the State Legislature. Let relief be afforded in a prompt and generous spirit, and then the errors of the past may be canvassed and discussed, and such measures be adopted as shall seem best suited to insure a resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment possible.

From the Madison, Wisconsin, Democrat.

For a week past, there has been unusual excitement among business men and capitalists in reference to the bills of Wisconsin banks, some few of which have suspended payment, while one or two others are expected to do so every day. The excitement has strengthened, upon the old and out-of-date supposition that our banks, like those of many other States, are permitted to issue bills, not only beyond their power to redeem with specie, but beyond the amount of their securities deposited with the Bank Comptroller. A little information on the subject, and insight into the bank system of the State, will satisfy all parties that there is nothing to fear—no trouble whatever to be apprehended—if the right policy is pursued. Our banking system was devised, seemingly, to withstand just such a money crisis as this, and to rise superior to just such a panic as is now anticipated. There is not a bank in the State, (not even excepting those that have momentarily suspended payment,) that has not its bills, to the full extent of its issue, secured, dollar for dollar, by State stocks, reckoned at Eastern quotations of Saturday last. Our efficient Comptroller, Mr. Dennis, has so managed, in receiving stocks on deposit, that the lowest figures at which any State bills could sell, if their stocks were disposed of at auction, would be their par value; and that being the fact, there is no bank in the State that cannot redeem, in time, all the bills that it has put in circulation.

From the Change Circular of Swift & Co.

Eastern exchange is not to be had in large amounts at any price. The nominal quotation is 5 ₶ cent. premium, which is the rate collected on collections payable with exchange, but bankers are not now remitting for any collections, and are holding the funds as a special deposit, subject to the order of the owners. Gold is very scarce, and sells at from 5 to 10 ₶ cent. premium, at which there are few sellers. Currency is in fair supply, sufficient for all business purposes, but as many persons are drawing out their deposits and hoarding up the money, the supply will gradually diminish. New-England bank bills are not received on deposit by the banks to-day, neither are Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania. The bills of the Bank of Tippecanoe and Huntington County, Indiana, are thrown out in Indianapolis, and therefore not received here; in fact, bankers are quite at a loss to know what kind of money to take.

There has been a considerable run upon us to-day, owing chiefly to the failure of W. F. Swift & Co., produce dealers, who suspended some time ago, and parties saying Swift & Co. have failed, supposed it was ourselves, and have kept up a steady draw for several days past, which to-day showed itself in a heavy run, brought on by the suspension of E. I. Tinkham in the morning.

From the Chicago Journal.

Yesterday we announced the suspension of E. I. Tinkham & Co., and this morning the banking office of R. K. Swift & Co., did not open its doors. It is idle to speculate on the causes which have at last brought disaster upon us. Sufficient it is, that had not the East, upon whom we leaned first, gone by the board, we should have come out of the furnace unscathed. As it is, there is no panic—no feeling of distrust among our business men—but an abiding confidence that when the storm shall have passed, the West will be found in a better position than any other section, and that like the Young Giant that she is, take longer strides than ever in her onward march.

The excitement growing out of the suspension of the above-named banking firms, caused a slight run on most of the other City Banks and Banking Offices this morning, but no general alarm was felt by depositors, and all demands were promptly paid. There is no doubt that our principal banking houses are perfectly sound, but if a general run of depositors is made upon them, scarcely one of them could meet their demands. This every intelligent man knows. They loan on their deposits, and, of course, cannot meet those deposits in full, without the payment of the loans predicated upon them. The loans are made on time, and hence it is apparent that time is required to meet the liabilities to depositors.

From the Boston Traveller.

We regret to announce the suspension of the extensive firm of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., Commission Merchants on Milk-street, who have, owing to the impossibility of raising money, been forced to yield to the pressure of the times. They are the agents of the Bay State Mills, Middlesex, Pemberton and New-England Worsted, and other Manufacturing Companies. It is hoped that arrangements will be made to continue the running of part if not the whole of the Mills. The progress of bank suspension seems to be arrested. There is no occasion for such suspension anywhere, as there is no demand for gold to go out of the country, and solvent banks can, under this circumstance, increase their discounts better while paying specie than when suspended. Gold will not go to the suspended districts, because with individuals, exchange and bills on the specie paying banks are more desirable than gold, and the suspended banks cannot obtain gold without paying the difference in value between it and their own paper.

It is to be hoped the Rhode Island banks will soon resume payment. They can gain nothing by suspension, nor can any of their manufacturers gain by it, even if thereby they should be able to obtain additional discounts, unless they are owing more than they have owed to them. The large Philadelphia and Western connections of the Rhode Island banks have embarrassed them, but their bills are well secured, and they will, without doubt, soon resume, as New-York and Boston will within a week be able to assist them. The much-abused Suffolk redemption system, and the same system sustained at New-York by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, have been the pecuniary salvation of the country in this crisis.

From the Albany Journal.

Panic aggravates real evils and creates imaginary ones. Hundreds of people are now submitting to what they suppose necessary losses, in parting with their "broken" Bank bills. They have heard that such a Bank is "thrown out," or "discredited," and they jump at the conclusion that its bills are worthless or at any rate depreciated. Yet the truth is, that there is hardly a "discredited" Bank in this State whose bills are not this day intrinsically worth a hundred cents to the dollar. The *bills* are as good as ever they were, whatever may become of the Bank stock. On referring to the published statement of the securities deposited at the Bank Department, it will be seen that the Chemung County Bank, for instance, had its $50,000 of notes in circulation secured by an equal amount of Bonds and Mortgages and State Stocks; that the Farmer's Bank of Saratoga had $2,000 more of securities on deposit than it had bills in circulation; that the Huguenot Bank had $104,000 of securities against only $102,000 of bills; that the bills of the Niagara River Bank were in like manner fully secured; that the Oliver Lee & Co. Bank had $105,000 in securities and only $69,000 in circulation; that the Ontario Bank had $20,000 in securities and only $17,000 in circulation; that the Canandaigua Bank and the Ontario Bank were in like manner secured dollar for dollar; and that the Medina Bank had but $51,000 of bills, and to secure their redemption $53,000 in Stocks and Bonds. So too the Rochester Sixpenny Savings Bank, over whose "failure" numerous depositors have lamented as a dead loss of all their money, is now announced to be able to pay every one of them the full amount of principal and interest due him.

Meeting of the Friends of the Erie Railroad.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the Erie Railroad at Clinton Hall, last evening, called by those who are deeply interested in its success for the purpose of devising and carrying out some means by which the monetary affairs of the road might be so far relieved as to save it from bankruptcy, and if possible enable the President to continue the unfinished improvements.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Shepard Knapp, for Chairman. Chas. A. Peck was nominated for Secretary, but he was not present at the time. Mr. Conkling was next nominated, but declined because he had some words to offer in debate. Mr. Brown was next nominated, but declined on the ground that he was a Director. He was subsequently induced to accept.

The Chairman then said he had been connected with the Erie Railroad interest for many years and had never had a doubt of its productiveness; and he believed that now, if something could be done—if the vital spark could be kept alive, they would see its stock rise surprisingly in value. In conclusion he wished some of the gentlemen who had called the meeting would state its specific object.

Mr. Loder, a former President of the Road, came forward as one of the Committee appointed at the Broad-street meeting, to consult with the Directors and report. Their report, which has been printed, he read again and enlarged upon it, and, in conclusion, urged upon the unprotected bondholders the great necessity of coming forward without delay and securing the proposed new loan. If they did not do so, there was, in his opinion, no hope. The statements showing the vitality of the Road and the regular yearly increase of its business, made at the Broad-street meeting, were reported, and apparently gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Leverich, after an elaborate account of the way in which the road had been mismanaged, and the improvements inaugurated by the new management, called upon those of the meeting to secure the loan, as they [illegible] prevent the road going to protest. It would not do to depend upon European unsecured bondholders, for they [illegible]. It was by the merest chance that the road did not go to protest that day.

Ex-Alderman Smith, of Brooklyn, wished to ask what the result would be, if the $1,500,000 required to furnish the Long Dock improvement could not be obtained.

Mr. Moran, the President of the road, replied, that it would prevent a very large increase in the receipts of the Road, cost a large amount for violation of contracts, and operate in other ways to the very serious injury of the Road. While he was on the floor he spoke of having made an arrangement at Buffalo recently, by which the time of running, between here and that point, would be changed from 16 to 18 hours, with the exception of one train. One train would take some 19 hours, an arrangement which would materially decrease the expenses of the Road.

A gentleman asked with reference to the Chattel Mortgages, and whether, in case of failure, the Road would go into the hands of Mr. Drew. He was answered that such would be the case, under the circumstances named.

Mr. Williams stated that he had been ordered by some European friends to inspect the road and report its condition. He had traveled over the entire road on foot, had inspected it thoroughly and had reported that under proper management it would pay a ten-per cent. demand on $40,000,000. He believed such to be the fact now.

Mr. Leverich offered a resolution to the effect that a Committee of 100 be requested to volunteer to take a book and solicit subscriptions to the stock.

The following gentlemen volunteered: Messrs. Kirkland, Corning, Marsh, Pierson, Whitbright, U. J. Smith, Laguire, Tallman, Allerton, David Jones, John Stuart, Jr., G. W. Strunhaven, D. A. Smith, Don Alonzo Cushman, C. A. Peck, Jacob Little, George Baker, Thos. Ewbank, Bell, F. H. Holt, and Delafield.

They took the books and were requested to meet at the Wall street office at 12 M., to-day.

The meeting then adjourned.

The London Market.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Per Arabia.) London, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

We have no marked change to report in the aspect of our Money Market. The demand for discount has been active, and, with a few exceptions, the rate has been fully 5½ ₶ cent. on first-class bills. On the Stock Exchange money has been obtainable on Government Securities at 5@5½ ₶ cent. There have been some large arrivals of Gold from Australia, but these have been nearly all bought for the Continent, and other arrivals now expected are likely to be purchased for the same quarter.

Our market for English Funds has been very inanimate under the influence of advices from India. Consols have receded a little. Our last quotations were 90½@⅝ for money and 90⅝@¾ for the account. To-day they are 90@90⅛ for money and 90⅛@¼ for the account.

The advices from New-York continue to depress American Securities, so that there has been little general business in these. The only exception are the shares of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in which there have been very large transactions, at prices varying from 5 discount to 5½ premium. To-day they have changed hands at 4 and 3 premium. There have been transactions in the same Company's 7 ₶ cent. Construction Bonds, at 81@81½@82, ex-coupon. Also in New-York Central 6 ₶ cent. Bonds, at 77, and in the Shares at 74. Michigan Central 1869 Bonds, at 85, and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, at 73½. There are still some inquiries for Massachusetts and Maryland Sterling Bonds.

In the Manchester market there has been less business during the week, but higher prices for Yarn, in some cases ½d.@¼d. ₶ lb. have been obtained, corresponding to the advance in Cotton. There has been little done in Cloth, shippers being indisposed to operate at last week's prices. The Liverpool Cotton market is quiet but firm, and quotations almost ½d. higher. The sales for the week will amount to about 74,000 bales.

Under the influence of favorable weather for securing the Crops in the northern parts of our Island, the Corn markets have not been quite so buoyant. We quote American Wheat, select White, 64s.@65s.; prime Red, 58s.@60s. ₶ quarter. Prime brands of Flour are scarce here, and bring from 33s.@34s.; good, 31s.@32s. ₶ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 36s.; Yellow, 39s.; White, 40s. per 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes are very firm; oblong in bbls., £11; in bags, £10 10s. ₶ ton. Cloverseed has increased in value 2s.@3s. ₶ cwt., and if the quality of new American is good, might probably command 70s.@72s. ₶ cwt.

In Rails there has scarcely any business been done, and quotations remain unchanged—£7 5s. for cash, and £7 10s. six months' credit.

ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Review of the British Corn Trade, During the Week ending Sept. 14.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The past week, with a more continuous rain than fell in that which preceded it, has placed some quantity of corn in Scotland and the north of Ireland in jeopardy. It is also calculated to add to the bulk of diseased potatoes, generally. The late drouth, however, having gone deep into the soil, will effect a speedy drainage, and autumnal tillage and sowing are likely to be advanced, should it take up fine. The first effect of the report of a plentiful wheat harvest has passed over, and the tone of the markets throughout the kingdom has improved. An average advance of 2s.@3s. has been established since our last, and this in the face of liberal supplies. The scanty stocks of millers make them free buyers of new wheat, secondary qualities not excepted. Old foreign samples have also been more in demand for mixing, especially Russian, at an almost equal improvement; while the broken state of the weather greatly abates the chance of getting the remnant of the crop in the north well housed. All this gives apparent solidity to the value of dry samples. The continental markets, France and Italy excepted, quote rather higher rates, and so lessen the prospect of heavy arrivals from the near ports and the Baltic. But still America shows lower quotations for new Wheat, under the influence of European advices, though neither the arrivals nor rates at New-York denote any present preparation for export. The extent of the reported disease among potatoes in that country will have something to do with the settlement of prices, but the susceptibility of the markets there, on the receipt of the latest advices from England, is likely to check the downward tendency, and so keep exports very limited. The principal ports of the United Kingdom being only moderately supplied, there are no important accumulations in granary. In floating cargoes the following sales have taken place: 5 cargoes of Taganroc Ghirka Wheat at from 50s. 6d.@52s. 6d.; 1 of Polish Odessa at 53s.; 1 soft Danube at 40s.; 12 cargoes of Maize at from 32s. 6d.@37s. 3d.; 1 cargo new Saidi Beans at 36s. 9d., and 1 at 37s.; also a cargo of Odessa Oats at about 21s. 6d. ₶ qr.

The sales noted last week were 105,841 qrs. at 56s. 4d., against 90,366 qrs. in the season previous. The London averages were 57s. on 8,257 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Sept. 2, in wheat and Flour, were 62,055 qrs.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 2.

Flour lower. Sales 600 bbls., at $4 75@$5 for Extra Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana. Wheat lower. Sales 34,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for Chicago Spring; 90c.@92c.; and for Red Indiana. Corn dull and lower. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 56c.@58c., closing at the inside price. Oats quiet at 33c.@34c. Whisky nominally 18c. Freights—11c. for Wheat to Albany, and 14c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—11,000 bushels Wheat 13,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Friday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

Flour continues quiet. Wheat dull, in consequence of the financial stringency, and with a downward tendency. Sales 2,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 90c. Corn dull. Sales 3,500 bushels at 65c. *Lake Imports*—31,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 2.

The weather has been stormy to-day. It has added to the depression of the market. A decline in Flour slightly improved the demand for the retail trade, but all speculative feeling is dead. Buckwheat Flour declined to $1 87 ₶ 100 lbs. No sales of Wheat and no inquiry. Corn dull with limited sales at 71c. from the dépôt. Barley; sales 12,000 bushels at 80c. for four-rowed State. Whisky; sales at 22c. Forwarding business dull, in consequence of the scarcity of money. *Shipped yesterday*—16,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Oats.

Charleston, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Cotton is depressed, and prices nominal. Rice declined ½c.@¾c. Wheat declined. White nominal; Red, $1 15@$1 18. The Money Market is stringent, and the Banks are doing very little.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, at a decline on Middling of ½c.@¾c. Middling, 14c.@14½c. Mixed Corn, 65c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.; to Havre, 1c.; to Genoa, 1¼c. Sterling Exchange, 98c.@$1 01; on New-York, 1½c.@1¾c. The Banks are unable to supply the demand.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday.—*First Board.*—$600 City Railroad 6s, 83½; $1,000 do. 83; $500 City Coupon 6s, 83; $1,000 City 6s, new, 85; $500 City 6s, 85; $1,000 do., 85½; $5,400 Pennsylvania 5s, 79; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 48; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 94; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 44½; 60 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15½; 50 Union Canal Preferred, 4; 13 Norristown Railroad, 50; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½; 11 do., 36¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; Morris Canal [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]; Long Island [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc [illegible]; Union Canal [illegible]; New-Creek [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—J. C. Yates, lady, child and governess, Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler and lady, M. Duponceau and lady, Miss Wagner, Miss Greene, Miss Mestins, Mrs. C. Street, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. E. Howe, Mrs. C. Street, Mr. Munchet, lady, child and infant, 2 Misses Lord, Charles Stirling, Mrs. Stirling, W. B. Wilson, 4 children, governess and 2 nurses, Mrs. Clibborn, Mrs. Spencer, W. Richardson, [illegible] Munchet, nurse, Charles Mason, James Inglis, [illegible] rison, Mrs. Molineux, F. de Arrangois, John B. [illegible], R. Kruscher and lady, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Rakes, [illegible] de Vere, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Dana, Dr. [illegible] Peters, Col. Stanton, F. Wiggins, Mrs. [illegible], J. M. Randell, R. Taylor, Mrs. Hagner, [illegible], Mrs. Cockburn, Samuel Lawrence, Robert T. [illegible], Mr. Watkins, W. J. Slater, J. F. Slater, Chas. [illegible], Dr. Richard H. Thomas, George T. Knight, Robert [illegible], side, Jr., Charles Geigy, Wm. Geigy, C. W. Junior, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Lane and friend, Robert Lindsay, Mr. [illegible] son and lady, Mr. Schlesinger, [illegible], Mr. Norton, W. Hewitt, Prof. Moore, Capt. [illegible], Decker, Mrs. E. Payne, Dr. Spalding, [illegible], E. Jacot, W. Bolans, Mr. Bertie, Mrs. Hewitt, [illegible] and maid servant, Wm. Brook, [illegible], Mr. Lord, Mrs. Lord, Jr., Master Lord, [illegible], Field, A. G. Perry, Jas. Brown, [illegible], er, W. Wagner, Mr. Dyas, W. Medina, [illegible], child, Mr. Norton, lady and child, Mrs. [illegible], son, Col. Stanton's servant, James Greene, Carl [illegible] and lady, John B. Caldwell, [illegible], E. Babin, John Gain, James Shaw and lady, [illegible] Herriott, Mr. Kortright's man servant, Mr. [illegible], McSorley, Thomas Ferguson, C. F. Brehm, [illegible], Mr. Lord's servant—total 180.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—[illegible], Mrs. Gripp, Mrs. Grimke, H. Phillimore, [illegible], Rosse, E. M. Newbold, Isaac Harris, Mrs. Smith—and [illegible] in the steerage.

In ship Victoria, from London—Dr. King, lady, daughter and 2 sons, Mr. B. Clark.

In brig Wm. Mason, from Portland—Mrs. [illegible] and 2 daughters.

In schr. Lord Pocahontas, from [illegible]—[illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 56	Sun sets	5 41	Moon rises	5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 49	Gov. Island	6 34	Hell Gate	8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Grenada, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts; Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen and Southampton, D. Torrance.

Barks F. Secor, King, Mobile, Engle & Stannard; Oregon, Saulo, Lisbon, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Schooners T. G. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, [illegible]; Jno. Boston, Jones, Savannah, Scranton & Talman; F. Merriam, Avery, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lady Parker, Hartford, master; May, Baker, Wilmington, R. C. Murray; R. Bullwinkle, Cutter, [illegible] & Duncan; Jas. Frazier, Allen, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Carthagena, Baker, St. Pierre, Small & McNeil; Rhode Island, Davis, Georgetown, R. Blossom & Son.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, S. Kenney.

Arrived.

War steamship Fulton, (Fr.,) Fessel, St. Pierre, N. B., 7 ds., mounts 3 guns and 90 men.

R. M. steamship Arabia, Stone, Liverpool Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 7:15 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York for Charleston.

Ship Rialto, (of Yarmouth,) Chase, Bristol Aug. 22, with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has experienced heavy westerly winds during the passage.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London 48 ds., with mdse. and 140 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Adonis, Baser, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 238 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship Minnesota, (of Mobile,) Rudson, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Sept. 24, lat. 39 [illegible], passed a large quantity of staves, a cabin door, and parts of cabin bulkheads, painted white, also some cabin furniture, all of which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Ship Joseph Clark, (of Waldoboro,) Everett, Cronstadt 58 ds., with hemp, &c., and 3 passengers to master.

Bark Amalie, (Brem.,) Hettmeyer, Bremen 47 ds., in ballast and 238 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Casco, Waugh, Trinidad de Cuba Sept. [illegible], sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson.

Bark Almeida, Goss, Apalachicola Sept. 12, with cotton, &c., to B. Richards. Sld. in co. with brig [illegible] for Boston. Sept. 14, lat. 33 [illegible], lon. 79 [illegible], during a heavy gale from N. N. E., which lasted 3 ds., split sails, &c. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo Sept. 10, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sept. 24, when in lat. 33 [illegible], lon. 74 30, during a N. E. gale, while lying to, was run into by an unknown vessel, which carried away bowsprit and all attached, foretopmast, head of the foremast, and doing other damage. The other vessel (supposed a brig) when last seen, was steering the same course as when she run into us, with her [illegible] of one mast standing; do not think her hull much injured.

Brig Marine, (of Boston,) Burt, Gardenas Aug. 26, and 4 ds. from Norfolk, with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co. Put into Norfolk to land passengers rescued from steamer Central America—(before reported.)

Brig Anna A. Tyng, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Bahia Bay 14 ds., with yellow pine to W. Sage.

Brig Ashby, (Br.,) Clements, Port-au-Prince Sept. 16, with logwood to F. I. Nevins & Son. Sept. 14, spoke brig Delhi, from Philadelphia, bound in.

Brig Triad, (of Eastport,) Bailey, Aux Cayes Sept. 18, with logwood, &c., to master.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Castine,) Gardener, Portland Islands 14 ds., with salt to J. Perkins. Sept. 27, Cape Hatteras bearing W. S. W. 20 miles, passed through considerable pine lumber.

Schr. Lovel [illegible], Mankin, Montevideo Aug. 13, with hides, wool, &c., to Bradshaw, Jordan & Co.—Touched to Iva Barkley, Esq., July 15, at Montevideo, in the evening, John Smith, seaman, of Sweden, was assassinated on the landing Mole, and died the following day at the hospital.

Schr. Henry B. Moore, (of Baltimore,) Sparks, Rio Hache 16 ds., with wood, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Merrill & Abbott. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, ——, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton, Sprague & Co.

Schr. Buena Vista, Doane, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Eva, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Breeze, Dickinson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to W. D. Cuthbertson.

Schr. Ravenscroft, Coombs, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., Seeds.

Schr. Ella, ——, Hertford, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. O. Bogert.

Schr. Susquehanna, Van Name, Virginia [illegible] ds., wood.

Schr. Henrietta, Hopkins, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Windsor, (of Eden,) Sargent, Curacoa Sept. 14, with hides, wood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. F. Demond, Herrick, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to J. Kerrill & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Lafourette, Fredericksburg, 3 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Hamilton, Hopkins, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Augusta, Van Cliet, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Bolton, Nichols, Virginia 3 ds., with wheat to H. O. Crook.

Schr. W. A. Leggett, Gibson, Virginia 3 ds., with flour to Simpson & Co.

Schr. Panama, Kelloss, Virginia 3 ds., with produce to master.

Schr. D. B. Baytes, (new,) Jayne, Brookhaven, in ballast to master.

Schr. H. B. Fiddeman, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship C. Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. Isadore, Walling, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. C. H. Chadbourne, (3 masts,) Marshall, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Shephard A. Mount, (of Brookhaven,) Smith, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to [illegible].

Schr. F. C. Bunting, Means, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Hickman, Mason, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. J. Houseman, Seely, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Bregnard, Nichols, Virginia 3 ds., wheat.

Schr. Squires Bros., Welsh, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Frances, Cornell, Bridgeport for Washington.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Portland 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, S.

SAILED—Steamship Grenada, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans.

BELOW—Ship Agnes, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremerhaven, Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. barks Edward Everett, Hardy, Baltimore; Gen. Hammond, Philadelphia; brigs E. W. Packer, Thompson, Cape Haytien; Angle-Saxon, Leonard, Port-au-Prince; Judge Blaney, Dixon, Aux Cayes; Arcadian, Wilson, Picton; O. B. Dunne, Veazie, Philadelphia; J. Nickerson, Nickerson, do.; [illegible] brook, do.; Victor, Ellis, do.; [illegible], Hudson, Griffin, do.; Keppe, Trout, do.; North America, from Rondout; schrs. Mississippi, Trask, Jeremiah, A. E. Gould, Smith, Jacmel.

Below—Ship Edith Rose, from Calcutta.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Arr. ship Bamber, [illegible], Rio de Janeiro Aug. 25. She came in the bay Sept. [illegible]. She left in port the Roanoke for New-York, [illegible]; the St. James for Philadelphia; the Ida A. Rogers, from New-York, arr. on the 19th; the schrs. Young America and Sea Foam, from New-York, [illegible] Aug. 25, 80 miles from Cape Frio, exchanged signals with ship Empress of the Sea, from New-York for San Francisco.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Oct. 1.—Ship Chariot of Fame, from Chincha Islands, with guano, and bark Almaran, from the Pacific, both for New-York, went to sea to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 18, lat. 44, lon. 52 30, fishing-schr. John Franklin, (of Castine.)

Sept. 21, lat. 39 45, lon. 73 00, schr. A. H. Manchester, from New-York.

Sept. 27, lat. 41 30, lon. 67 30, ship Agnes, (Brem.,) (as) Bremen for New-York.

Sept. 29, lat. 38 20, lon. 72 30, bark Oakland, bound S.

Sept. 30, lat. 40 44, lon. 69, exchanged signals with bark S. W. Foster, steering east.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Aug. 13, barks Eliza Morrison, Lunt, for New-York; Lillias, Harnden, disg.; Virginia, Hallet, do.; barkentine Clearmont, Swinerton, do.; brig Jolla, Dutton, for Boston; ship [illegible] for Rio Janeiro, taking in ballast.

At Maracaibo, Sept. 10, schr. Corinthe, Bassett, from Guadaloupe for New-York, would load hides.

At Aux Cayes, Sept. 18, brig Judge Blaney, for Boston next day; schrs. Susan, for do., [illegible], for New-York 10 ds.; John Elliott, just arr. from [illegible].